Bombay Gazette
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,923.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910 8th Jany.	ARABIA	7903	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
2nd April,	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 6th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Jan.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 10th Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 10th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 15th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

4th January, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill.	25th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain,	Date,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	509	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.. BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AFRICA,
AMERICA, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up ... ,,	50,00,000
Reserve Fund ... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

- Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
- Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
- Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
- RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
- GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
- LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
- KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
- RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
- The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!

WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

Gas for Power Purposes.

The Company have much pleasure in announcing that from January 1st, 1910, the rate for Gas used for Power Purposes and other purposes, except lighting, will be reduced from Rs. 4-0-0 *to* Rs. 3-12-0 *per thousand cubic feet.*

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

J. B. ORR'S
"ZINGESSOL"
PERFECTED
WASHABLE
WATER
PAINT,
Manufactured by
JOHN B.
ORR, F.C.S.,
is unrivalled as
an artistic and
permanent
decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S
INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE
WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL"
is admirably
adapted for
the interior
or exterior
decoration
of either
Private
Residences,
Hospitals,
Churches,
or other
Public
Buildings.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA, The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best **PORTUGAL WINES** from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons,
Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

AGAIN FIRST
in popularity at Olympia Show
DUNLOP TYRES.

Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars:
1,072 DUNLOPS
1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makes
BRITISH and FOREIGN.

GOLFERS.
The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.
The Dunlop Golf Balls both
ORANGE SPOT
AND
JUNIOR
give the best results.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received for the offices of MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT of the CREDIT BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, up to the 12th January, 1910.

Address with credentials to the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Only persons with experience need apply.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1910, at 5 P.M. (Standard Time), to consider the question of the affiliation of this Association with the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY, 13th January, 1910, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1910.

The BALLOT-BOX for the reception of the Voting Papers will be OPEN, at the offices of the Chamber, from 10-30 A.M., till 4 P.M., from WEDNESDAY, 5th January, to THURSDAY, 13th January, 1910 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Bombay, 4th January, 1910. Secretary.

NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent. per anuum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

NOW READY

DIGEST OF THE CUSTOMARY LAW OF THE PUNJAB.

By the late Sir W. H. RATTIGAN. K.C.
New and revised edition by H. A. B. RATTIGAN, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.
Price Rs. 16, postage extra.

JURISPRUDENCE.

By the late Sir W. H. RATTIGAN
(A reprint of the last edition.)
Price Rs. 13, postage extra.

Obtainable from the Manager, "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KESHAVLA JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

JAMNADAS VANDRAVANDAS, residing at Thakordwar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the sole executor named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.
The 22nd day of December, 1909.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of forass land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135 and 5?4, New No. A/13645, Old Survey Nos. 26?,270, and New Survey No. 37/3554, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E Ward No. 3877 (27), and street No. 64 Z, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Allarkhan Rahimtoola, on or towards the south by the property of Amoomyia Shaik Hassan Chandoolkar, on or towards the east by the public road, leading to Ripon Road, and on towards the west partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Khoja Allarkhan Rahimtoola.

Lot No. II.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1910 at 5 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, or ground, forming a portion of the land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13605, and under New Survey No. 1/3589 together with the foundations standing thereon, situate at Mahomedan Street, on the western side of Ripon Road in the centre of the Old Race Course, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts (equivalent to 9 kathees), and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 4028 (3), and Street No. 215 B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the land hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the land of Amoomyia Shaikh Hassan, on or towards the west by the property of Ibrahimji Jalalbhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Allarkhan Rahimtoola, and on or towards the south by the property of Karim Sulemanji Bohri.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, DIAMOND RING, NOSE-RING, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver in Suit No. 104 of 1907 (Halimabai vs. Esmail Haji Ahmed), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street. Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

Gold bangles, jurmur, katli, toolsitoda, sali, hasar, taviz, chandanhar, ekdami, sakawari, earrings, rings, jamback, gold coins, diamond sali and rings, silver toda, kadla, athasia, jamur, joongri, children's kadla, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji .... Plaintiff
v/s.
Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another ....Defendants.

Under instructions from the abovenamed Plaintiff, the mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the first Defendant abovenamed and in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit, dated the 28th day, September, 1909, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of January, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Bahadur, C.I.E. The Sale is without reserve and each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

PARTICULARS OF JEWELLARY.

1 one jugni ekadat (necklace with pearls).
2 one pair gold toda almasi, (gold anklets with diamonds, rubies and emeralds).
3 chintek almasi, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds).
4 champa kali, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds.
5 one pair bajoobunds, (anklets of diamonds, pearls and gold setting).
6 one pair kada almasi, (two round rings enamelled gold with diamonds).
7 one pair kangni and one pathoori (enamelled gold with diamonds).
8 one pair karan phul (ear-rings, pearl and emerald pendants with string of pearls).
9 one pair anti (ear ornament with two pearls and one emerald each).
10 one pair paijab (foot ornament enamelled gold diamonds and pearls).
11 one har almasi (necklace in plush case with 15 pendants of diamonds and emeralds).
12 one pair bajoobund almasi (armlets diamonds set in gold).
13 one pair toda almasi (amulets with diamonds set in gold).
14 one pair toda almasi (anklets with diamonds set in gold).
15 one pair dustbund almasi (wristlets, diamonds set in gold).
16 one taviz merveridvala (charm of gold set with diamonds).
17 one pair chand berli (ear ornament).

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before the sale at the Rooms of Auctioneers, A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The correctness of the description of the ornaments is not guaranteed, but intending purchasers must ascertain the particulars for themselves.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotel Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan .... Plaintiff
vs.
1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel......Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern at the premises the very valuable property known as the "Watsons" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and made between the Trustee of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Dilerjung, C.I.E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1886, (renewable as therein mentioned) situate on the Wellington Reclamation Estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,129 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10 and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 93,59, and bounded

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—Contd.

on or towards the north by the Government Dockyard, on or towards the south by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the east by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the west partly by the Post Office Stables and partly by land in the occupation of F. Muraglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 896 (1) to 896 (7) and Street No. 6-6a and 6f.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years comprising from the 26th August, 1867, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 18997 and New Survey No. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a foot path and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property, formerly of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, situate at North Brook Street, and Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the transferee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Koombhar Moolji, Pacha Luxman Moolji and Rama Mulji, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of August 1901, and expressed to be made between the said Koombhar Moolji Pacha of the first part and Luxman Moolji and Rama Moolji of the second part and Gana Lackma, Mot. Kastoor and Bai Vali, widow of Jetha Kapoor of the third part and the indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of November, 1909, made between Bai Sarubai, widow of Gana Lackma, of the one part and the Transferee of the other part, Messrs, SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY the 7th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

Particulars of Property.

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North Brook Street, and side of Portuguese Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2984 and New No. 9915, and New Survey No. 5070 containing by admeasurement 147 3-9 sq. yds. or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7787 and Street No. 166-170 and bounded as follows, i-e. :—On or towards the East by the Portuguese Street or North Brook Street, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly described hereafter, and on or towards the South by the Harji Hardass Kumbhar.

SECONDLY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing of admeasurement 154 6-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North Brook Street at the side of Portuguese Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2971, 2984 and New No. 9916, Old Survey No. 1-4387 and New Survey No. 2—3—5070, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7783 and Street No. 172-176, and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the East by the said Northbrook Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Raise Raja, and on or towards the South by the property firstly above described.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

LOT No. 3.

Sale on SATURDAY, 8th day of January, 1910, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or Wadi (i.e. Oart) containing by admeasurement 2510 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Lady Jamshedji Road, at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector's Pension tax of Old No. 633 and New No. 4562, Old Survey No. 126, and New Survey No. 133, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5713 (1) and Street No. 189, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Ganpat Pandurang Venkaji, on or towards the West by the wadi (oart), on or towards the North by the Public Road, and on or towards the South partly by a wall of the said Wadi, and partly by the property of Wishwanath Wasudeo and were formerly and are now in the occupation of:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings —Building Street Nos. 74; 76-82; 37-45; 28; 63-65 Case Nos. 311, 313A, 330, 331, 342 Carnac Road and Abdool Reheman Street.

Building Street Nos. 81-89; 3; 72-74; 4-6, Case Nos. 36, 40, 173, 196 Dongri Street, Syed Mukri Street, Bhandari Street and Dongri Koli Cross Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th January, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.). at the Company's Colaba Goods depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables :—

50 bales F. P. Kashipur Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and smoke, Inv. No. 32 of 17-11-09 Ujhani to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to Government (Customs Department.)

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of Whiskey, Bitters, Colours Medicine, Matches, Sewing Machine, slate Pencils, Ratbans, Bar Soap, Rubber Solution, Benzine, Gasoline, Putz Cream, and Dangerous Paint, Drums, Mineral Naptha, Bags, Rice, Cocoanuts, Loban, and Cotton Tape Bundles, Jangliwood, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed properties at Abdul Rehman Street, and Chuckla Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 5th January, 1910, at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jethabhoy Nursey and others, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Mr. Bhivdas Shevdas, the mortgagor, the following properties:—

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 604, New No. 2835, Old Survey No. 2914 and New Survey No. 1849 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and on or towards the South by the house of Jamshedji Nowroji, and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 96, Streets Nos. 505-510, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, of the quit and ground Rent Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chuckla Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 397 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector and Land revenue under old Nos. 634, 1512, New No. 6336, Old Survey No. 927 and New Survey No. 2285, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 215 (2), Streets Nos. 157, 167, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mohamed Ali, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Nurani, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Gangaram and Sakharam Santoo, and now belong to Morarji Hirji, and partly by the house belonging to Bhimji Manji, and partly by public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Chuckla street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For inspection of documents and further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Vakil, High Court, or at his office, Kalbadevi, Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SARASVATI PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Dr. Popat Parbhuram Vaidya, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Thakorlal Harilal Desai, the mortgagor, on the premises at Abdool Rehman St. near Godrej and Boyce shop, the Sarasvati Printing Press as a going concern, with all its machinery, furniture, etc., such as four demi machines without pankha, one royal machine with pankha, one fools-cap machine without punkha, one treadle, one gally press, one cutting press, one embossing press with six envelope cutters, one an royal size screw press, 1 perforating machine, 1 binding press, 1 small screw press, 1 small stereo press, 1 long stereo press, 1 ruling machine, 3 numbering machines, about 146 cases types of English characters and 115 cases of Gujerati characters and about 49 cases of Marathi characters, galleys, big and small chases, shelves, ranks, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises, on the 7th day of January, 1910, at the times specified against the said properties.

PARTICULARS.

Mount Road, 3 Small Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, admeasuring about 2,212 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16278, New Survey No. 3/3662, and Old Survey No. 669, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Mount Road, on the west by the property of Bai Dhanbaiji Sorabji, on the south by the property of Merwanji Hirjibhoy, and on the north by the property 2ndly described.

At 5 p.m. Mount Road, big Houses, Nos. 20-22.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Mazagon, admeasuring 13032 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16256, New Survey No. 3661, and Old Survey No. 671, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 20-22, and bounded on the east by a Public Road called Mount Road, on the west partly by the property of Shaikh Sharafally Mamooji and partly by the property of Ohamakaran Keloth Maccikaka, on the south by the property firstly described, and on the north by the property of Nasroji Rattanji Nazir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at First Carpenter Street, Mazagon.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), by order of Mr. Anunta Juggunathji, the mortgagees, and an account and risk of Atmaram Vinayek, the mortgagor, all the right, title and interest of Atmaram Vinayek, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground containing two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 58, New No. 11.383, Old Survey No. 237 and New Survey No. 3429, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Southern side of 1st Carpenter Street, otherwise known as Second Carpenter Street, at Mazagon, outside the Fort, in the Registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 6910, 2nd Street No. 1 and which said hereditament and premises are now in the possession of Anunta Juggunathji and in the occupation of his tenants and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East and West by the property of Anunta Jugunathji, on the North by the said Carpenter Street, and on the South by the boundary wall of the property of Mr. Bamonji Dhunjibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker Solicitors, at their office No. 11 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1910.

Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.

ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1848.
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. L. AL ABIDA, Girgaum Bombay.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 3.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 83 3/16+1/4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25-11 1/2—0-1
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 +1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20-44 —0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot. ...	... 24 3/16—1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 3/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver...	... Firm.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 9th December.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Madras Rs. 2,10,000 at 1 4 2	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 58 1/4+7/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 5/16+1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77/9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 3/4—3/8
Do. of day market loans ...	... 3—1/8

MANCHESTER, January 3.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp.	......
Do. do. called ...	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	......
Do. Day's Imports... ...	21,030
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market....	Quiet.
Mid-Americans ...	8-44 —3
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	13 3/4—1/4

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	8-21	8-24	8-27	8-29	8-30
Mid. Uplands	—	—	—	—	—9
G. O. C.		—8			
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool	8-30	8-29	8-03	7-51	
	—9	—8	—8	New	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. ...	6 5-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ...	5 31-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 3.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	37,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000
Do. Exports to Continent	24,000

Futures at New York...... March 16-07 New; Do at New York...... May 16-33— 4 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 16-10 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 11/16+1/16
Demand Bills ...	... 4-86 5/8—1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52 1/2—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...15 3-4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Irregular.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...Mar. 16-30 New
Do. at New Orleans ...	...May 16-36—13

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London ...	... 2,070,000
Do. Total Visible Supply...	... 4,390,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	212,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	... 7,110,000

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 3.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. 38 1/2
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 3-3
Months—Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Gujrat 492 lbs. ex ship ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Cawnpore ex-ship ... 45 1/4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15/6—May-August—Value.
Tone—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers £71 1-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 3-16
ARRIVALS.—"German c."

BOMBAY, JANUARY 4.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet to day, T. T. could be had at 1s.4. 1-32d. and Demand at 1s.4. 1-8d. and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s.4. 11-32d. Some Banks having received weaker advices from Calcutta have done some business for 3 months' sight Credits at 1s.4. 5-16d. In the opening, as the selling rates were easier, some sales were effected by the Bank but at the close other Banks refused to sell under 1s.4. 1-16d. for T. T. and 1s.4. 3-32d. r Demand.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Do. ...	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
3 m/s. credits ...	... 1s. 4 5/16d.
Demand Francs ...	... 163 3/4
3 m/s Francs ...	... 171 1/4
3 „ Marks ...	... 139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132
„ Shanghai ...	... 175 1/4
„ Japan ...	... 149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 93 5-16 per cent. for ready and better advices from Calcutta put the price up to 93-7, at which rate the market was steady at the close. The rate for 2nd February settlement being 2 to 2 1-2 annas higher than this, price at the close we quote:—

93-7.. 5th January.
93-9 to 93-10.............................2nd February.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 1-16 at 24 3-16 both for Cash and two months' delievery and New York was lower by 1-8 at 52 1-2.

Gold Market here remains dull. If up-country demand arises, prices are likely to go up. As speculators are now covering their previous contracts for silver, very little business has been done. Prices for forward deliveries have advanced by five annas.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett... ...	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo ...	23	4	0
National Bank ...	24	0	9
Chartered Bank ...	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	1	9
Do Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian ...	23	0	6
Mints' Slabs ...	21	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny ...	63	8	0
17 Penny ready ...	64	7	0
First Settlement ...	63	8	0
Second „ ...	63	11	0
Third „ ...	64	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Yesterday local market was quiet. Home market for Linseed and Wheat was steady and Rapeseed was down by 3d.

In the local market prices for Linseed both for ready and forward were down by an anna. Prices for Wheat, Castorseed, Cottonseed and Mowraseed are unchanged. Poppyseed remained firm at an anna higher. Gingelly seed prices remain unchanged.

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 4
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 10
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 3
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 14
Castorseed ...	... „ 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 3
Maize	... „ 21 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... „ 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... „ 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	„ 44 to 45
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	„ 42 45
Do. do. do. 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	... „ 40 to 41
Gin D Red Khandwa ...	... „ 42 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	... „ 43 to 44
Do. Black Kutni ...	... „ 38 to 39

WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... „ 36 to 42
Hard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 34

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 72 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 3rd January:—

Wheat	22,330 cwts.
Linseed	835 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	7,487 „
Gingellyseed	53,181 „
Poppyseed...	319 „
Groundnuts	12,812 „
Castorseed	4,112 „
Rice	3,540 „
Myrabollams	6,037 „
Cottonseed...	57,191 „
Mowraseed...	2,879 „
Gram	6,781 „
Jowar	2,375 „
Maize	5,180 „

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,495 for January but they closed at Rs. 3,465. The February transferring rate opened at Rs. 50 less than January rates, but at the close they were Rs. 30 less.

We quote:—

BANKS.

Bombay	1,530
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie	51
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	10 1/4

MILLS.

Colaba Land	1,075
Currimbhoy	970
Central India S. & W. Coy ...	1,515
Davids	355
Framji Petits	1,720
Hindoostan	440
Kohinoor	670
Maneckji Petits... ...	3,475
Nagpore	1,570
Swadeshi	1,150

PRESSES.

New Berar	550
New Moffasil	137 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S. and T. Co's, Ord ...	97
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	151
Bombay Flour Mill ...	990
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	312 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill ...	1,070
Marcks & Co	121
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	16

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patti	150
Tapti-Valley	440

COTTON.

During the holidays good Broach reached Rs 318 to Rs. 320 and Fine Rs. 348 to Rs. 349. To-day morning at the opening, good Broach was quoted at Rs.315 and Fine Rs. 344. At Colaba at the close, price for good Broach was Rs. 313 and for Fine Rs. 341. Liverpool and New York being down, local market declined by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 generally. Both Mills and Japan exporters are buying ready lots and a fair business was done. We think that to-night the Marwarries will cause a further decline of 3 to 4 p. c. in prices. The general tone of the market is weak.

We quote:—

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	269
„ F. Good ...	258
Khandesh Fine ...	268
„ F. Good ...	261
Amraoti Fine ...	285
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	284
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	239
Yeotmal Fine ...	291
Nagpore Fine ...	305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	338
Methia Fine ...	271
Broach Fine ...	343 Mar.
„ Gin Good ...	315 „
Sawginned „ ...	322 May
Westerns ginned machine ...	310 „
Coompta „ ...	330 „

We learn of the following purchases being made:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Japan Trading Co	...Purbaney	... 325
150	do	...Halda	... 310/11
100	Finlay Muir	...Barsey	... 320
200	M Busank	...Nagar	... 282
200	Bombay Co	...Khandeish	... 272
300	Assur Virji	...Khandeish	... 273
100	Forbes C'bell & Co	...Bengal	... 263
100	E Spinner & Co	...Khangaum	... 293
400	Ralli Bros	...Bengal	... 263 8
200	Tata and Co	...Bengal	... 271
200	Colaba Land Mill	...Khandeish	... 270
200	Volkart Bros & Co	... do	... 272
200	Bey Cotton Mills	...Bengal	...255/57
200	Madhowji Mills	...Una B	... 263
100	do	...Malkapur	... 285
100	Blaschek & Co	...Mathia	... 277

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 72 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 3rd Jan:—

Khandesh	9,573 Bales.
Central India	3,195 „
Barsi and Nagur	3,917 „
Berar	7,358 „
Central Provinces	4,771 „
Oomras	28,804 „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	103 „
Westerns	52 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	3,841 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,959 „
Sind	1,653 „
Total	35,317 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	10,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb. ...	8·19—3
Feb.—Mar. ...	8·22—2
Mar.—Apl. ...	8·25—2
Apl.—May. ...	8·26—3
May—June ...	8·28—3
June—July ...	8·29—3
July—Aug. ...	8·26—3
Aug.—Sept. ...	8·01—2
Sept.—Oct. ...	7·52 - 2

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	... 15 6	... 15 6
Dunkirk	... 15 6	... 15 6
Havre	... 16 0	... 16 0
Hull	... 15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	... 16 0	... 15 0
Marseilles	... 16 0	... 15 6
Genoa	... 15 6	... 15 6
London... ...	......	... 15 6
Hamburg	... 16 0	... 16 0
Trieste	......	... 17 0
Venice	......	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 3

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady.

METALS.

London Market in copper has advanced and to-day's prices are £72-7-6 while a further rise is expected. It is rumoured that by the end of the month prices may reach £74. We learn that a firm sold 400 Bundles and copper to arrive at £71-2-6. In yellow metal prices have not advanced and we quote £58-5. Prices in copper advance simply because the Manufacturers have resolved to curtail the production. The half monthly statistics show an increase of 1,417 tons in stocks and 1,442 tons in the total visible supplies which now amount to 1,07,185 tons against 51,999 tons a year ago. In face of such a big surplus of stock prices ought to decline, but it is only the firm determination of suppliers that keep prices up.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 55 8
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 46 8
Tin Ingots. ...		...	„ 42 0
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	„ 19 6
	Georgshutte	...	„ 22 8
Copper Ingots	K S	...	„ 70 12
Copper Sheetings		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	47/43

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 3rd Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	94	108,833
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	69	81,925

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th December 1909 as compared with the statement for the week ending 23rd December 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 23. Rs.	Dec. 30 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		
Public Deposits at Branches	1,11,73,756	120,91,121
Other Deposits	9,67,51,568	10,34,48,388
Post Bills	9,496	8,187
Sundries	26,45,711	28,51,118
Rs....	13,08,80,531	13,87,01,814
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,43,54,630	1,42,42,303
Other authorised Securities.	21,01,519	20,59,589
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,84,27,559	2,01,47,867
Loans do. do.	2,92,21,529	3,11,24,723
Bills discounted and purchased	2,73,54,441	2,66,55,432
Dead Stock	3,07,819	3,07,819
Stamps	7,235	7,095
Bullion	5,40,952	5,30,004
Balances with other Banks.	20,52,063	9,09,186
Sundries........................	4,57,379	11,36,706
Cash	3,80,55,405	4,16,40,090
	13,08,80,531	13,87,01,814

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibralter s—300 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 450 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 87 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 12,000 cwts maize. Sanday and Co; 467 bales wool, D Koondenmall; 83 bales wool R Rampartab.

Clan Macdonald s—110 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 16 bales wool, and 20 bales goat hair, R M Kooka; 375 cwts wheat, 105 cwts methyseed, and 228 wheat flour Y Rawji; 75 bales wool, 73 bales goat hair, A H Mahmod and Co.

Circassia s—2,070 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 17 bales wool, J Kara; 1 bale cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 300 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 21 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas, 102 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 56 cwts jowaree Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,112 cwts ivory, H Buldeo.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—40,008 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, Graves Cotton and Co; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Ingleby s—2,200 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Ascot s—3,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willies.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Luzon s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkert Bros; 9,150 cwts gingelly seed and 1,980 cwts groundnuts J Eachiri; 225 cwts tallow E Mahmed.

Circassia s.—5 pots rosa oil R Jeewandas and Co.

Eugenie Embiricos s.—11,997 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Styliani Bebis s.—2,142 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s.—5 cwts condiments and 4 cwts bombay ducks M Poonjiaji and sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Romanby s.—5,400 tons mangnese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Syningham s.—10,001 cwts cottonseed W Bechar; 6,000 cwts castorseed T Merwanz; 1,000 cwts castorseed N Laloobhoy.

Coronation s.—2000 cwts cottonseed H Jaitha and Co; 4000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar.

Othello s.—10,000 cwts and 4,000 cwts castorseed T Memraz, 25687 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FRR PORT SAID.

Cairngorm s.—137670 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Ingleby s.—116730 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macdonald s—100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts teelseed, 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 999 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ancroft s—110 bales cotton, 5002 cwts teelseed a Blaschek and Co; 1998 cwts rapseed, S D Sassoon and Co; 850 bales cotton F.F. Campbell and Co; 610 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 1084 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts rapeseed J Fachiri, 220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts and 2000 cwts poppyseed L Drefuse and Co.

Weeda s—2,001 cwts groundnuts and 2,999 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1007 cwts myrabolams W Bechor; 285 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Geazbrook and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts khoorasanee seed D. Manji and Co; 7375 cwts cottonseed A Khimji. 2000 cwts casterseeds Manganlal, 2600 cwts teelseed L Drefuse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Corouation s—2015 cwts myrabolams W Becheer, 2001 cwts castorseed H Moganlal, 4090 cwts castorseed N Laloobhoy. 6498 cwts groundnuts and 20,000 cwts mowraseed Ralli Bros.

Fairport s—540 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 2348 bales cotton and 8,891 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Shyliani Bebis s—19,499 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Silkworth Hall s—385 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed L. Drefuse and Co.; 500 bales cotton. The Bombay and Co; 6001 cwts gingellyseed, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weeda s—2000 cwts gingellyseed, L. Drefuse and Co; 192 cwts gum olibanum, P. Jaithabhoy, 1007 cwts myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co; 400 cwts oil cakes Bergmann and Hoffmann; 1599 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 160 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co; 4000 cwts teelseed, A. Blaschek and Co; 40 bales sawree cotton, H. S. Bode and Sons, 2000 cwts poppyseed, L Drefuse and Co; 220 bales cotton, fly C. Peraj and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1000 cwts ajmanseed Volkart Bros; 77 770 cotton, P. Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Luzon s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkert Bros; 5 tons old iron J. Saloobhai; 1996 cwts linseed J. Fachiri, 403 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. 100 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Stamboul s—19995 cwts teelseed 1250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,050 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji: 935 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 605 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,200 cwts teak planks, B Edalji.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—500 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—500 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA

Circassia s—30 bales twist, Gazel Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

Circassia s—40 bales twist Gazel Bros.

FOR BEYROUTH.

Circassia s—60 bales twist, Gazel Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—3 cwts ivory M M Essabhoy; 19 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 212 cwts ivory, 87 cwts sharkfins, 8 cwts fishmaws and 25 cwts cloves, K N Mianse, and Co; 99 chests opium, P and O S N and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—73 chests opium, S J David and Co; 75 chests opium, A E J Abram; 19 1-2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. Shiavax A. Confectioner kindly thanks the customers and friends of his deceased father, Mr. Ardeshir Rustamji Confectioner, of Victoria Bakery, for their heatfelt sympathy in his present bereavement.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—December 24, at Nasirabad, the wife of Capt. J. H. Mackenzie, the Royal Scots, of a daughter.

PEDDIE—December 20, at Calcutta, the wife of G. Peddie, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 5-21m., 7-43s.; Low water, 0-59s.

Entertainment to H. H. the Aga Khan, Anjuman-i-Islam.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Pollard Opera Company, "Belle of New York," Empire Theatre.

English Comedy Company, "The Bells," Novelty Theatre.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "Daily actions are measured by present behaviour."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Bishop Taylor Smith will speak to men in the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, January 9, at 9 p.m.

THE HAJI YUSUF LIBRARY.—The annual attendance of the library is as follows: Mahomedans 327,600, Hindoos 382,200, total 709,800.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MERRALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During December the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,771. Among them the number of new admission was 359; classified as stated below:—Khojas, men 120, women 100, children 139. The average daily attendance was 57.

CHAWLS FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust held yesterday at the Trust's offices, consideration was given to an offer from Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company to take up a large number of plots at certain reduced prices on the Gamdevi side for building chawls for the middle classes. Messrs. Wacha and Gamadia thought that the matter ought to be adjourned as it was a very important one. It was resolved to postpone the subject and the applicants were asked to send their plans.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

March	Gaily through the World..........	Macbeth
Overture	The King's Lieutenant..	Emil Titl
Intermesso	In the Clover..........	Thurban
Grand Selection...	Cavalleria Rusticana...	Mascagni
Bell Valse	Angelus	Lotter
Selection	The Girl from Kays...	Caryll
Two Step............	Starland	O'Connor

DEATH OF AN OLD BOMBAY RESIDENT.—Many of our readers will be sorry to hear that Mr. Louis Rushworth, manager of the Elphinstone Mill, died in Bombay, on the 1st inst. The deceased gentleman had been in India, for over a quarter of a century and during the whole of the time he spent here he was regarded as the most popular mill manager who had come from Home. When in Bombay in the early nineties the B.V.A. was started, he was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic members. From Bombay he proceeded up-country in the milling industry and only returned to this city, a few months ago to take charge of the Elphinstone Mills. His genial presence was welcome in all circles and the news of his death will be received with the deepest regret by all those who were privileged to be known as his friends. Mrs. Rushworth, his wife, returned to India only two or three weeks since and it is hardly necessary to say that she and the family of the deceased have the fullest sympathy of the large circle of friends by whom they were known in the Presidency.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—The Honorary Secretaries, Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations for the maintenance of the Division received during the year 1909:—Mr. Raton Jamsetji Tata, Rs. 1,100; Mr. Manockji Cawasji Petit, Rs. 100; Mrs. Sunabai Minocher Vakil, Rs. 50; Mrs. Hirabai Jamsetji Petit, Rs. 25; Mr. S. B. Broacha, Rs. 25; In memory of Mrs. Cursetbai Shapurji Jiwaji, Rs. 25; Mr. H. A. Wadia, Rs. 25; In memory of the late Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Jesavala, Rs. 25; the Honorary Secretaries, Parsi Division, Rs. 25; Mr. Bomonji Dinsha Petit, Rs. 20; Mr. Framji Bomonji Jijibhai, Rs. 20; Messrs. Hormasji and Merwanji Mancherji Cama, Rs. 20; Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji, Rs. 20; Mr. Kaikhoshru Mancherji Nicholson, (of Bruel and Co.) Rs. 20; the sons of late Messrs. Dinshaji and Framji B. Khan, Rs. 15; Mr. K. J. Sanjana (Bhavnagar) Rs. 15, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., Rs. 15; Sir Dorab J. Tata, Rs. 15; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhai, Bart., Rs. 10; Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Seth, Rs. 10; Mrs. Hamabai Framji Cama, Rs. 10; Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Rs. 10; In memory of my dear sister, Rs. 10; Dr. Edalji Manockji Modi, Rs. 10; Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia, Rs. 10; Dr. Edalji Brachsha Madon, Rs. 10; Dr. Jamsetji N. Daggan, Rs. 10; Dr. Sorab Cursetji Bhaya, Rs. 10; Mr. Barjorji Framji Billimoria, Rs. 10; Mr. Barjorji Suntook Suntook, Rs. 10; Mr. D. C. Pundole, Rs. 10; Mrs. Gulbai Sorabji Dubash (Kimari), Rs. 10; Mr. Fardoonji Bomonji Jijibhai, Rs. 10; In memory of late Mr. Kaikhoshru B. Jijibhai, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 467: Total Rs. 2,177.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT THE FLAG LIEUTENANT.

Inspector Fuller charged one Haristulla Girastulla, a Mahomedan beggar with attempting to cause hurt to Flag Lieutenant Phillips Warre, by means of a bamboo.

Lieut. Warre said that he was Flag Lieutenant to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. On Sunday last he was driving in a motor-car along Walkeshwar road, when he saw the accused standing on the parapet. As soon as the car came on, the accused jumped on to the road. He had a hatchet in one hand and a bamboo in the other. As the car passed the accused, he raised his right arm and struck a blow at the car with the bamboo. The blow fell flat between him and a lady who was seated beside him. The accused was arrested afterwards.

As the accused did not talk rationally, his Worship ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

Further hearing was therefore adjourned.

NEW

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED

Opposite the Stock Exchange

AND

Close to all Business Places and Railways,

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

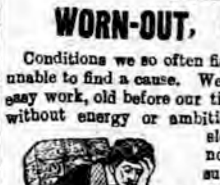
TERMS Rs. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor



sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending [illegible] postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, [illegible] "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro [illegible] Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. Th[illegible] good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that [illegible] James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good [illegible] other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous [illegible] belt, that would be produced. Please send imme[illegible] two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8 0. V. P. P. extra.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 4.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Luzon ....3181 L Randle......Genoa...1-1-10...T Morrison & Co
B Muttra.........2985 Sendon.............M M & Co
C & E Purley ....2785 A L Pritchett...Kobe...8-1...
D & E Clan Macdonald...3112 Hayward...Havre...18-1 James Finlay & Co
F Silksworth Hall... ..3041 Williams...Antwerp...14-1 W & A Graham & Co
G Stomboul.. ....1593 Edd......W & A Graham & Co
H Cairngorm.........1391 Hambly...Avonmouth...18-1 W & A Graham & Co
K Coronation......2375 Waters ...Hull......7-1...W & A Graham & Co
M Kintail..........2252 Griffith......Kobe...10-1...T Morrison & Co
N Ingleby.........2312 Rome ...Baltimore...R A Willis
O Gibraltar...2473 Storey......not fix......S H Hoosein
P Romanby......2327 Jones.........Manchester...W & A Graham & Co
Q Aucroft ...2103 Sproson...Dunkirk ..W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Vermont ....2723 Hargraves... Kobe ..6-1-10...T Morrison & Co
2 Circassia... .....4315 Osborne ..Liverpool .....7-1... W & A Graham & Co
3 Eugenie S Embiricos...2736 Embiricos...Marseilles 6-1...Ralli Bros
4 Linga......951 Rothwell.........M M & Co
5 Stylianis Bebis.......2218 Cambas's ....
7 Fairport.......2438 Greag...Antwerp...8-1..W & A Graham & Co
8 Tyninghame. ....2353 Jones...Hull...8-1...W & A G & Co
9 Rauenfels... ..3523 Pfeiffer...W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Arcadia...3514 Barcham... ..Shanghai...5-1... P & O S N Co
13 India......4184 Haddock...London...15-1...P & O S N & Co
14 Dumra... .....762 Manley.........M M & Co

H. W. V. D.
Moyori Maru ..2736 Richards......Kobe...N Y Ka'sha
Woods........2460 Hughes.....Liverpool.....23-12... T T M & Co

H. W. P.
Mahanadi......547 Ahmed...(repairing)......B S N Co Ld
Sarasvati ....413 Ahmad..........B S N Co Ld
Kaveri.........563 Mahmed.................B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Clan Murray s ...	East	Liverpool, Dec. 5
	Rinaldo s	Pickering ...	Hull, Dec. 5
	Goalpara s	Whytehead...	Buschra, Dec. 23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Vermont s	Haynes	Kobe
	Elax s	Milner	Cochin
	Barq Brilliant s...	Morrison	Philadelphia

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Bohemia for Trieste, &c.
" Nurani for Calcutta.
" Rauenfels for Hamburg, &c.
" Virawa for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer V de-la-Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 1st inst at noon.

IMPORTS.

S S Rauenfels, 3,523 tons Captain P Pfeiffer arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg with the following cargo:—

3,808 nails, 994 papers, 97 empty bottles, 512 beer, 90 soda, 690 epsom salt, 590 farina, 50 oil, 832 carrawayseed, 50 coffee, 500 gloves, 727 glass ware, 18 sewing machines, 261 wine spirits, 1,790 paints, 22 glass beads, 50 varnish, 20 vermillion, 842 yellow metal sheets, 45 milk, 1,222 planned boards, 25 slate pencil, 55 pad locks, 842 spalter, 121 straw boards, 24 playing cards, 1,742 candles, 70 cement, 46 gin. 30 soap, 1,592 window glass, 25 preserves, 100 red lead, 206 copper sheet, 444 cotton.

S S Bohemia, 2,304 tons Captain G Gillhuber arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with the following cargo :—

482 glass bangles, 328 papers, 10 matches, 144 glass ware, 85 soap, 87 silk waste yarn, 15 rubber shoes, 134 coffee, 12 playing cards, 10 beer, 4,400 sugar, 500 almonds, 400 raisins, 17 cigarettes, 431 gum, 213 glass beads, 6 gwals, 7 cotton, 50 alkali, 5 googer, 16 gum benjamin, 731 gum olibanum, 16 specie, 45 bathsan. 15 sennaleaves, 1 nakhla, 10 archilawald, 291 cotton.

S. S. Muttra 2,985 tons Captain C P Bendon arrived in harbour on Monday from Mauritius with the following cargo:—

FROM MAURITIUS.
36,305 sugar, 200 molasis, 500 molacints, 5 old metal, 5 tortoise shells.
FROM COLOMBO.
24 tea.

S S Dumra 762 tons Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM BUSHRA.
8 specie. 282 wet dates, 13 skins, 5 gum, 5 salab.
FROM MAHOMERAH.
36 wine, 65 almonds.
FROM KARACHI.
9 skins.
FROM CUTCH MANDVI.
84 skins.

SS Virawa 2,176 tons Captain C S Emmett arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta and Coast Port with the following cargo :—

FROM MADRAS.
91 cotton-waste, 23 skins, 105 cotton goods.
FROM CUDALORE.
186 sugar.
FROM COLOMBO.
47 zinc.
FROM TUTOCORIN.
339 mates, 124 cardamons, 13 kariapogalam, 82 senna leaves, 1 gum, 24 ajwan seed, 124 gunnies 7 yarn waste, 18 coffee, 20 tea.
FROM ALLEPPY.
1,099 ginger, 191 copra, 239 pepper, 1 safflower, 34 shark fins, 30 pingal.
FROM COCHIN..
1321 coir rope, 26 wild turmeric, 5 catehoora, 2b gunnies.
FROM CALICUT.
121 coir rope, 395 ginger, 104 tea, 78 pepper, 36 matting. 25 coir yarn, 64 cotton, 139 copra
FROM TELLYCHERY.
19 canes.
FROM CANNANORE.
3 cottons.

S. S. Nurani 2,870 tons Captain J Clengan arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta and Coast Ports with the following cargo:—

FROM CALCUTTA.
132 gunnies, 15 whisky, 43 papers, 897 paint, 14 varnish.
FROM TUTICORIN.
5 cardamons.
FROM ALLEPPY.
414 pepper, 699 ginger, 72 copra, 20 shark fins, 12 cardamons, 392 gunnies, 18 matting, 239 coir yarn.
FROM COCHIN.
20 coir yarn, 115 ginger, 128 wild turmeric.
FROM CALICUT.
84 tea, 162 ginger, 15 peppers 6 cocoanuts oil, 120 copra, 150 ground nuts, 50 nuxvomica, 21 cocoanuts, 3 cardamons, 49 gunnies, 14 shark fins, 1 fishmaws, 79 coir yarn, 308 coir roper 360 matting.
FROM TELLYCHERY.
1 ivory, 12 fishmaws, 20 sharkfins 26 skins.
FROM CANNANORE.
21 betelnuts, 4 pepper, 6 sandalwood.

S.S. India 4,184 tons Captain R L Haddock arrived in harbour on Friday from London with the following cargo :—

376 gin, 140 biscuits, 652 wine spirits 40 varnish, 15 blacking, 3,811 paint 8 ivory, 22 newspapers 100 metal, 625 yellow metal sheets, 216 beer, 3,856 cement, 535 milk, 255 copper sheet, 50 quick silver, 1,757 brandy, 63 papers, 29 leads 31 gold 91 sulpher, 300 carrawayseed, 17 soap 59 apples, 181 grapes, 105 gold coins, 3,364 silver, 5 specie, 35 safron, 60 cochineal, 51 vermouth, 837 cottons.

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NOTICE.

As the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATE-PAYERS will be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and of persons entitled to vote that in every case of a contested Ward Election forms of Voting Paper will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and that each such person will be supplied with one form of Voting paper only.

No form of Voting Paper can be supplied to a candidate unless he is himself entitled to vote at the particular Ward Election.

The forms will be supplied as above free of charge on the day of the Poll at each Polling Place from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Bombay Time.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

As the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATE-PAYERS will be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and persons entitled to vote, especially Companies (other than Joint Stock Companies) and Firms, that no Voting Paper signed by any person holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent such Company or Firm for election purposes will be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm for the time being in Bombay. In cases where there is no partner in Bombay a Power from a person holding a Power of Attorney from the Partners will be accepted if his power is sufficient to authorize him to vote or to empower some one else to vote for him.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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&c
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BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 5th January, 1910.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY, Bombay had the honour of holding the first meeting of its Legislative Council as enlarged under the new scheme; the first constituted in the Empire—a fact upon which His Excellency the Governor appropriately congratulated his colleagues. Whatever misgivings others may entertain as to the result of this great experiment, Sir George Clarke has none. As he told the Council yesterday, he looks forward with confidence, believing that the good will predominate—though he is firmly convinced that the result depends upon the spirit in which the new Councils are worked. So far as this Presidency is concerned, continued His Excellency, "it rests with us, who have the honour to constitute the first enlarged Council, to establish precedents of sound sense, of sweet reasonableness, of dignity of debate and of common effort for common objects which will guide our successors in years to come." If the new Council realises the soundness of the advice conveyed in those words, His Excellency never need regret having offered it, for although in the course of the deliberations of the new parliament, differences of opinion are bound to arise, and with them, now and again, that heat which so often accompanies serious debate, if honourable members will but bear in mind the dignity and responsibility attaching to their position, there will be no cause to regret the gift of more extensive representation which has been granted. As His Excellency showed, after briefly reviewing the history of the local Legislative Council, the number of representatives has been increased from 22 to 46 and its functions have been greatly extended to enable members to exercise direct influence upon the preparation of the Financial Statement, to move resolutions and to ask supplementary questions on matters of public interest. Of course, it does not necessarily follow that more than a formal answer will be given to any question, for it is conceivable that, at first, at all events, many unnecessary questions may be put and others to which it would be impolitic to give more than a more or less evasive reply. Such is the case in the British Parliament to-day and will for ever remain so, therefore any member, whose question does not elicit the amount of information he would like, need not imagine himself discourteously treated or that the answer he receives is without precedent. As Sir George Clarke observed, the change in the composition of the Council is even more important than the increase of members, that it now contains thirty-three non-official members, of whom twenty-one are elected, without being subject to nomination by the President as heretofore. The innovation opens the doors of the Council to the fit as well as to the unfit, just as is the case in the British Parliament, but it is probable that the influence of their colleagues will cause refractory members, if such there should prove to be, to recognise the rules of debate and the necessity for agitating for what they want on legitimate lines.

In the constitution of the new Council it must be observed that Government, "resting confident in the moderation and good sense of the public men of this Presidency," has been more generous in the admission of non-official members than the law requires. Although out of twenty-one nominated members the Governor is entitled to appoint fourteen officials, His Excellency has selected no more than nine, thus leaving twelve seats available for non-officials. As His Excellency explained, this arrangement must not be regarded as necessarily permanent, circumstances may lead to a different distribution—probably will, on occasion, and that perhaps soon. But a good deal depends on the members themselves, and we are not quite sure that it would not have been well to start strictly in accordance with the authorised programme and dispense now and then with one or two officials. But Government is so confident that the business of the Council will be so carried on, that the presence of a larger number of officials may be dispensed with. We trust that confidence may never be shattered and that the generous spirit in which Government has acted will be appreciated to the full by those who desire a greater measure of responsibility in the direction of the affairs of the Presidency. We do not anticipate that any feeling as to the special treatment of Mahomedan interests will be permitted to manifest itself, now that the subject has been decided, and we echo the sentiment expressed by His Excellency, that all Members of the Council will work together in full harmony for the public good, without regard to distinctions of race, religion or caste. It is to be hoped, too, that once they get into harness members will work in as business-like a manner as they would on commercial Boards or in Chambers of Commerce and that as the Governor suggested, general roving criticisms may be dispensed with. Hitherto such criticisms of current topics have been the rule rather than the exception, but individual members will now probably realise that hifalutin speeches of immoderate length are conducive neither to good results nor to harmonious working, and that to move a resolution merely on the off-chance of its receiving a measure of support amounts to nothing more than a deliberate waste of public time.

His Excellency the President referred to the work awaiting the Council and intimated the nature of the several legislative measures it will be required to consider, finally and appropriately addressing to hon. members "a few words on a grave subject." As Sir George remarked, it had been hoped that the generous scheme of Reform which has been conferred upon India would lead to general contentment and that the crimes which have recently cast a stain upon the fair fame of the Indian people would cease from among us. His Excellency regretted that the record of Bombay in this direction had been spoilt, that his expectations had been disappointed. And he took the opportunity to express in the Council meeting, and beyond it to the people there represented, that if persistent and insistent attempts are made to sow the seeds of racial hate, to spread wild falsehoods, to condone, or to explain away crime and even to extol the criminal, then from among an excitable population like that of India, the murderer will assuredly emerge. The fact may be lost sight of or may never present itself to the reckless journalist who preaches sedition, though he has been warned that repression and concession are to march together. He has now a fresh warning. He is reminded that the concessions are granted out of favour, not from fear, and that the secret conspirators who incite crime are not to be allowed to remain in hiding for long. As to those who hold meetings and denounce crimes, His Excellency had also a word to say : "Denunciation is useless if we do not endeavour to reach the sources of the poison which is working with fatal effect in some parts of this Presidency." Sir George Clarke might have been more explicit had he chosen. But it is satisfactory to know that in both recent cases of assassination the influence of secret conspiracy has been discovered, and that something more than mere denunciation will be demanded of those in a position to give evidence. However, so far as Members of Legislative Council are concerned, His Excellency expressed himself assured that they would, they, and all true men, would in their words and in their actions co-operate with Government, support it in any measures which may be necessary to protect our youth from the influences and the instruction which lead directly and indirectly to murder and to assist it to rehabilitate the tarnished reputation of the Presidency. His Excellency's words were well chosen. His utterances were succinct and to the point, indicating a line of action and of conduct which must lead to success if hon. members to whom they were addressed, will but ponder over them and realise the gravity of their mission and the importance of the duties they have so eagerly undertaken.

* * *

THE OSTRICH. WHEN so many birds of beautiful plumage are being every year sacrificed on the altar of fashion, and their elegant species coming nearer to extermination, it is reassuring to be told that the ostrich will as certainly be preserved for the very same reasons that bring death to the smaller birds—"man's greed and woman's vanity," as a writer in the *Times* pointedly puts it. The economical value of the ostrich to the Empire is great, the export of its feathers amounting annually to two millions sterling. And yet respect or esteem is the very last sentiment which the great bird has ever inspired. This may seem doubly ungrateful in commercial England, but the callous feeling has been displayed through the ages from Job's time up to now, although his plumes still adorn, as they did of old, queens, princes and courtiers in their most gala moments, and all and sundry every day. The writer who advocates fair play for the ostrich, admits that he has perhaps only himself to thank for the scant courtesy with which he is treated, for he owns no sense of dignity, swallows anything and everything is not above begging for pence or even halfpence and sending the base coins recklessly down his long throat until he is little better than a colossal savings-bank. He will even imperturbably devour hot bullets, and has been known to die happy with a medal and a cross inside him, not exactly the rewards of valour, but of greed. That he really thrives on such aliment is not so generally believed as it used to be in simple times when ancient poets were so convinced of it that they enshrine their belief in undying verse. Designers of heraldry devices, when sketching an ostrich, placed a horse-shoe in his beak as an appropriate emblem of his hardy tastes.

The ancients were more or less justified in their hesitation to classify the ostrich, though the Mahomedan legend as to the bird's own doubt of his identity is a little too romantic. They hold that when Allah passed all the animals in review, the ostrich did not consider he really belonged to the birds and still less did he feel one with the beasts, and ended by remaining behind. When Allah found him and the bat alone he condemned them both to a solitary life, the one to fly by night, the other to dwell alone in the desert. And there the ostrich remains. In many ways he differs from birds that fly, his breast-bone is without that central ridge which seems to help birds to cleave the air, and many other variations distinguish this great feathered creature. But his feathers are perhaps what most depart from the normal type. Beautiful and effective as they are from the human point of view, science declares them degenerate inasmuch as the barbs or filaments, on either side of the quill, have not the minute hooks that fasten each one to the edge of the next, and form that continuous web of infinite delicacy, but sufficient strength to aid the bird in its flight. Ostrich feathers have lost, why or wherefore is not explained, these infinitesimal hooks and just hang loose and idle, the filaments on both sides of the quill have accordingly grown of equal length. They are for this very reason of more use to man than to the owner. Strange that the very defect that disables the ostrich for flight should make for his preservation through the curious dispensations of an artificial branch of our elaborate civilisation. Though considered unclean in Mosaic times, many wild African [illegible] think ostrich thighs excellent eating, and a Roman emperor delighted in their brains. But fortunately the flesh is not so tempting that the value of the feathers it bears will be forgotten, for as the benignant writer in the *Times* observes, dead ostriches do not grow feathers. Hence their lives are safe and the race will be carefully preserved.

* * *

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND. THE recently issued statement by the Registrar of Births Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, contains many curious details. One most unsatisfactory item is that which shows a very considerable increase in the number of deaths from cancer. The rate in 1908 was the highest ever recorded in England and the Registrar-General adds:—"This country occupies an unenviable position with respect to mortality from cancer, the rate in England and Wales being exceeded in only two European countries, viz., Switzerland and the Netherlands. Scotland occupies a slightly better position (fourth) and Ireland, notwithstanding its abnormal age constitution, a much better position (seventh with a rate of 0·76). In all the countries from which returns have been received the proportionate mortality from cancer has shown a general tendency to increase in recent years." As regards marriage there seems to have been a distinct disinclination to go through the ceremony, and this is in contrast to the greater number of divorces in recent years and it is noticeable that in 1908, at least, the decrease in marriages was amongst widows and widowers rather than amongst those previously unmarried. Bridegrooms of the year who could not sign their names numbered 1·3 per cent., while 1·5 brides also could not sign "the contract." This is an improvement on 1851, when 30·2 men and 43·5 women in every 100 married could not write. Of the marriages in England and Wales in 1908, 616 per 1,000 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, and 41 per 1,000 in the Roman Catholic Church. A decrease of 1·6 per 1,000 in the birth-rate is not taken very seriously. In the year 1876 the birth-rate attained in England the highest point on record, viz., 36·3 per 1,000 living, since which date the ratio has, with a few insignificant exceptions, fallen year by year until the year 1907, when it was no more than 26·3 per 1,000. Although the slight rise in the crude birth-rate to 26·5 per 1,000 in the year 1908 is noteworthy, it is probably a reflection of the upward change in the marriage rate which took place in the years 1905-7. The provisional returns for the first three-quarters of the year 1909 show a decrease in each quarter, when compared with those for the corresponding quarters of the previous year, while the heavy fall in the marriage-rate which took place in the year 1908 will probably tend to depress the birth-rate further in the years immediately following. Of the 520,456 deaths registered in 1908 as many as 113,254 were those of infants under one year of age which is equal to a rate of 120 per 1,000 births, but this, although a slight increase on 1907 is very much better, in fact 22 per thousand better than the average for the ten years, 1898-1907, and this is certainly a matter for congratulation.

THE date of the first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is not yet fixed, but it probably will be about a fortnight hence.

THE Bank of Madras rate of interest has been raised to 7 per cent.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A Reply to Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

THE theory that religious education is valuable because it stimulates the imagination, and that it is only where the imagination is cultivated, so as to counteract the autocracy of the intellect, that the condition of society can be stable and enduring, is neither new, nor as propounded by Sir B. Fuller in the pages of the "Nineteenth Century," wholly true.

The super and sub-titles of the paper, three in all, suggest only too clearly the writer's own attitude, an attitude, which is likely to be irritating to all who have given these subjects longer and deeper thought than Sir B. Fuller. It may indeed well be doubted whether he can rightfully claim any distinction as a philosopher, and the application of his philosophy, such as it is, to the practical problem he means to illuminate is not very re-assuring. He has a habit of falling into confusions of expression, which may and probably do correspond with confusions of thought. Before a philosopher sets himself up as a popular teacher on this delicate ground, we feel that he ought to have exact and accurate views upon elementary, ethical, not to deal with metaphysical, terms and concepts. We expect a philosopher, who speaks about religion very plainly "de haut en bas," to know the meanings of, for example, such totally distinct things as motive and intention.

Saul comes among the prophets, with a fine air of concession ; his eye is turned back to the ranks of Science, half mockingly half apologetically, as who should say, "Don't suppose for a moment that I am weak enough to believe in religion ; but we must humour the ignorant and superstitious, pardon me if I seem to ally myself with the herd in this novel advocacy. It is fashionable 'mes amis les savants', and by adopting and applying the silly notion, I am pretty sure to achieve notoriety, and more than a little popularity. But, pray, exonerate me. I am not the victim of any such illusions. I am whole-heartedly yours, I am a scientific philosopher, I do but dally with the unclean thing, to put it to a practical use." That is the apostrophe which we hear too distinctly, however "sotto voce," with which Sir B. Fuller endeavours to placate the folk on one side of the rail, while offering to those on the other his pious recantation. But we do not think he will succeed in pleasing either camp. The hard scientist would think that he had gone too far along the way of compromise, while the informed mystic would resent the condescension of his advances. And both would have reason to be dissatisfied with the depth and comprehensiveness of his thought.

The theory is true thus far that the imagination has a different function, and on the whole a superior function, than that of the intellect. But it rather inverts the true order, to suggest that teaching religion in a merely scholastic and sectarian sense, stimulates the imagination. It is truer that the imagination, touched with the highest emotion, creates religious ideals

Nor is there much, if any, connection between the sentiment of, say patriotism, considered psychologically, and the sentiment of immortality. Sir B Fuller appears to think that both are referable to the same origin and that the inculcation of religion, in the theological sense, will strengthen the feeling of patriotism. This is questionable both on the theoretical and the practical side. As to the latter, all that is meant, is that patriotism, as commonly used in India, is a word of equivocal meaning; a continental patriotism, applied, for example in Europe, is scarcely intelligible, nor, were the government of Europe in the hands of a single Power, would the encouragement of local patriotisms, necessarily make the conduct of that Government easier or more stable. But regarded from the special standpoint we are now taking, very little reflection is needed to show that the sentiment of patriotism, belongs to the group of self-regarding preservative instincts, originating in the gregarious base of associated society. As such it may be doubted whether it has any true affinity with the religious sense, or whether the encouragement of the latter, the artificial encouragement especially, could have any effect upon the former. Patriotism begins in the tribe, though until the tribe loses its nomadic character, it has not the sense it afterwards acquires. It is only when the tribe is localized that real patriotism is possible. And when we go a little deeper we shall easily see that so far from patriotism and religion being necessarily complementary, as Sir B. Fuller seems to think, they are essentially antagonistic, and in fact are strongly contrasted. For the purpose of illustration we need go no further than the Jews, who while the most religious people in the world, are the most cosmopolitan and the least patriotic. Further, when we recognize the catholicity of all genuine religion, we shall see that its tendency at any rate, is as the word catholic implies anti-patriotic. Viewed at another angle, however, it may be true, that while people may be intensely religious without even a nucleus of patriotism, it is hardly possible for a people to be consistently patriotic, unless by profession the majority share a common religion. Hence the radical difficulty in Ireland. But if that be true, the explanation need not imply any identity of origin for the two sentiments. Similarly, it is only by straining analogies, that superficial thinkers are led to associate the mainsprings of Patriotism with those of Religion. Just as the foundation of all religion is the imperative assurance, of the survival of the human personality after death, it might be plausibly contented that Patriotism is rooted in the continuity of the whole society, to which individual lives are temporary contributions. The least reflection will show that taking though such an analogy is, it fails to distinguish more than one important difference. It is only where the maintenance of the Patria is consciously posited as secondary and subservient to the maintenance of the religion belonging to it, that patriotism really assumes a religious tinge, and then only materially and quite obviously as a practical means to an end, not psychologically. We have dwelt upon this simple point because it is a good example of the hurried, superficial, yet misleading, method of which we complain in such constructive efforts as that of Sir B. Fuller. The plea he makes in this article, has already been put forward over and over again in high places. Lord Minto has urged it. We believe that Sir George Clarke has inclined favourably to it. Thus sponsored, it hardly needed Sir B. Fuller's opportune advocacy. We may say a word or two in conclusion upon the intrinsic merits of the claim itself, as a measure of statesmanship studied, of course, merely from the theoretical side. But first let us examine Sir B. Fuller's notion of the interplay of intellect and imagination, of ethics and religion. While he seems to be vaguely aware of the difference between imagination and intellect, of the incontrovertible fact that each has its own peculiar domain, he drifts at the end of his paper, into pious generalizations which suggest that he thinks the two will co-operate in the schoolroom to build up a rational religion which in turn in some inexplicable way will stimulate the imagination more than the intellect. Such nebulous speculations would not appeal to anyone who had realized that the Intellect, as a separable faculty is within its own proper sphere, essentially irreligious and antagonistic to religion. He cites in a somewhat disconnected way, and without any definite relevance to his main argument, the instances of great empires brought to ruin by excess of luxury. Rome decayed, as Rome fell into unbridled sensuality. But why, asks Sir B. Fuller, should this have been so ? In all wealthy societies, the surplus of wealth, which encourages extremes of sensuality, is confined to a tiny numerical minority ; the masses are in proportion poorer, as the classes are richer, and the masses are not infected with the taint, which is cankering the upper classes. Thus he concludes that as long as the masses are vigorously religious, or at any rate, ethical, they will interpenetrate with this wholesome leaven the corrupting mass above them, and save the State. But he does not explain why this did not happen in Rome. The truth is that there is much confusion here between moneyed vice and intellect. But what is more important is that such suggestions ignore the predominance of the governing body. If we must have analogies, it is easy to represent pictorially what happens in such cases. The body may be as healthy as you please, but if the head is diseased, the forces of that body are ill-directed or not directed at all. And it is only where the body can get rid of the sick head and replace it with a healthy, or relatively potentially healthy one, as in the case of some modern revolutions, that final dissolution can be averted. The process is sure to be strenuous and dangerous ; and it is only where it is can be carried through notwithstanding external aggression, which swoops down on the disintegrated state, that a nation can survive these deadly crises. But all this has little to do with the tendency of intellect as intellect. Looking back on Greece, it is plain that intellect uncontrolled, is a disintegrating force, just as Religion is an integrating force ; the one is centrifugal, the other centripetal ; intellect makes for the individual, Religion for the race, the former for dispersion, the latter for cohesion. No analyst of the faculties is likely to dispute the truth of that. Yet it is a truth which most of our Educational authorities, all those who believe that in the wider diffusion of science who must seek for the regeneration of the peoples, constantly overlook.

It is ignorance of, or blindness to, such fundamentals, that prepares so much disappointment and surprise among those who believed, and still believe disseminating cheap education broadcast is the surest way of consolidating the heterogeneous factors of a complex empire, and strengthening the foundations of constitutional government. Results contradict these sanguine expectations so startlingly, often so dramatically, that it is no wonder, puzzled apologists like Sir B. Fuller should fall back upon alluring compromises, and plead for an infusion of Religion in the school curriculum. Unsatisfying as he is in most parts of his argument, Sir B. Fuller is particularly weak in treating of the points of contact and divergence exhibited by Ethics and Religion. We are not now concerned to trace Ethics and Religion to their starting points, or even to follow the course they seem inevitably to pursue, till their interplay obscures their radical difference. But we confess to being surprised at the inexactness with which a man professing to deal with this subject philosophically, distinguishes. He appears to confound Ethics with the Penal Code. The law suffices to check crimes, but it is powerless, he thinks, to curb or train intention. And he argues as though intention belonged exclusively to Religion, and only overt acts to Ethics. He could hardly have chosen a worse illustration. One would have supposed that an experienced Indian administrator, although he had little to do directly with the administration of justice, would have remembered that the Penal Code pivots wholly on intention. It would take him some time to find in that elaborate piece of penal codification an offence punishable irrespective of intention. What he really means, is that motive is entirely neglected, and rightly so. But he does not appear to have grasped so elementary a distinction as that between motive and intention. No distinction of that kind really exists between Ethics and Religion. Qualitatively they are alike, in that both regard the motive. Anyone who has the most rudimentary acquaintance with Ethical writings knows this. But the difference which is real, lies in the sanction. Religion supplies much higher and vivider sanctions that pure Ethics. And it is precisely because Ethics always falls back upon the intellect that it fails to remain as energising and efficacious as Religion. The moral ideals of the Stoics, or the Positivists, are as blameless, some might think, as lofty as any to be found in the great Religions. But they depend for their sanction on the loyalty of the Reason. It would not be difficult to prove that intellect standing alone would prompt men to break the Ten Commandments daily if they could do so obediently to the eleventh and greatest in the courts of Reason, Thou shalt not be found out. So far Ethics and the Penal Code go hand in hand, it is true. But Sir B. Fuller misses the point entirely when he ascribes the inferiority of Ethic as a moral regenerator and preservative, to its neglect of intention. If he had substituted motive, as he ought to have done, his argument though a little better would still have lain wholly on the surface. The Categorical Imperatives of the Kantian Ethic, are essentially religious, and would only prove operative by reference to a Divine sanction. It would be utterly idle to tell a man that part of himself infallibly commanded him to do this, or refrain from doing that, unless he could be persuaded that that part of himself was qualitatively different from the rest, and had a higher authority, was in other words, religious. And when we examine the writings of modern ethical teachers, we shall find that the analysis always leads to the conclusion that this or that virtue is commendable, because in the long run practising it pays best. Honesty is the best policy, is the sum of all Ethics. But it then becomes as plain that this is mere expediency, and that the intellect left to itself would provide a thousand casuistic exceptions, all subject to the great commandment be not found out. The truth is that the religious faculty transcends the intellectual, and holds it in subordination. The intellect is sovereign for the conduct of the small practical affairs of daily life, but in the higher regions of thought, in the spiritual court, it can hardly be said to have a place at all. What then is to be said of this crude practical suggestion of stimulating the imagination by teaching Religion in schools ? How would elementary instruction in the profound esoteric mysticism of the Vedas go hand in hand with instruction in science primers ? Surely there is something at first sight incongruous in the thought. It ignores the chief glory of universal education, in the poorer ordinary sense, that it is radically irreligious. Unsectarian, its champions prefer to call it. But brushing aside verbal quibbles, the fact remains, that all State education tends to exalt the intellect at the expense of the religious faculty and to that extent is antagonistic to Religion. Its results prove this incontestably. The board schools of every progressive (may we be excused a note of interrogation?) countries turn out thousands of boastful Atheists yearly. These poor creatures do not know exactly what they mean by styling themselves Atheists. But the tenour of their thought is, that they have learned enough to know that old dogmas are unscientific. Would this deplorable product, this unsocial Atheist of the primary schools, disappear if we added to the curriculum an hour's daily instruction in the Holy Books ? Possibly. But it is open to doubt. Certainly not because that oasis in the desert of cheap knowledge would stimulate the imagination ; but possibly, we say, because hungry imagination might find in such instruction starting points for higher flights. And the fact that the idea is occurring to so many men who hardly hide their own conviction that those excursions of the spirit, are but illusions, and permissible treats, fit for children, is in itself an encouraging sign, that the craze for education, the shallow conviction that education, meaning a smattering of all the ologies and isms, is the specific for all sick societies, is losing some of its arrogant confidence. It is pretty clear that those who, like Sir B. Fuller, recommend religious teaching as a stimulus for that imagination, conceive, that the imagination so stimulated (and from their point of view temporarily perverted) will turn to more profitable uses, in the domain of positivist Ethics. Our own belief is that where the religious faculty is strong and evolving, as we conceive that it must be (leaving wholly aside mere dogma) it will always suffice to produce for itself the requisite imagination. And we gravely doubt where artificial religious teaching in schools ever has had or ever can have any appreciable influence on the slow evolution of the true religious faculty. The religious will turn of their own accord to their spiritual guides, as naturally as the sunflower, to the sun. And they will do so just the same where their young minds have been overstocked with the A.B.C. of science or not. The error probably lies deeper. Might it not be looked for in the system which thrusts knowledge promiscuously on crude minds incapable of discerning for themselves that knowledge is not in the college sense the complete and final equipment of the good citizen and the good man ? Infatuated educationalists, even if they are dimly aware, that this is a questionable assertion, appear to countenance it. What wonder then, if, where the shepherds do not see too clearly, the sheep do not see at all ?

A. O.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

WEIGHT OF THE SILENT VOTER.

Liberals and the Navy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Moderates on both sides agree that the result of the Election depends on the mass of seemingly apathetic silent voters, who are believed to be extraordinarily numerous. They are baffling the party organisers and the most strenuous efforts are being made to gain the "mugwumps."

Canvassing at the door and visitations in the provinces are regarded as infinitely more important than the myriads of meetings every night.

Peers will address 115 meetings before the end of the week, when constitutionally they are no longer able actively to participate in the campaign. The remarkable feature of the campaign has been the mutual accusations of misrepresentation.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Liberals are increasingly emphatic in their references to the Navy.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Haddington last night, said no Government had given more attention to Naval supremacy, hence larger sacrifices were demanded from the country.

"Our position now, and for the years of the future, for which our administration is responsible," said the Premier, "is, and will be, one of unassailable superiority."

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Craster, said it was essential to be on the safe side as regards the Navy.

Mr. J. A. Pease, speaking at Saffron Walden, said his opponents were unpatriotic and untruthful in belittling and discrediting the Navy. When Germany's programme was completed we should have ninety-four large armoured vessels to Germany's forty-one.

The speeches reveal striking divergencies with regard to the future of the Lords. Mr. Birrell, in a speech at Bristol, said the shortening of Parliaments would lessen the necessity for a Second Chamber. An elective Second Chamber was impracticable, but it would be possible to secure a useful Second Chamber by the nomination of impartial men.

Sir Edward Grey in his speech favoured an elective body not drawn from a single class.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Burnley, also favoured an elective Chamber.

Lord George Hamilton has been selected as Unionist candidate for South Kensington and Captain Macilwaine as Liberal.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

New Appointment Created.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Sir Henry Norman, the strenuous Secretary of the Budget League, has been appointed to the new post of Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE GUN-RUNNING CONFERENCE.

Fruitless Meeting.

LONDON, JANUARY, 4.

The International Gun-running Conference at Brussels has separated without achieving any result, one or two of the Powers opposing any extension of the Brussels' Convention.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS.

Position of the Premier.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

It is understood that the Greek Premier has only consented to retain office at the urgent request of the King for the purpose of maintaining the appearance of carrying on Government without surrendering wholly to the army.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

In the Test Match at Johannesburg, England completed their first innings for 310, Hobbs contributing 39 and Rhodes 66. South Africa had made 121 for the loss of three wickets at the close of play.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The death is announced of Sir Spencer St. John.

[Sir Spencer St. John, G.C.M.G., was one of the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Service and had an extraordinarily interesting career. He accompanied Sir James Burke to Borneo and saw the founding of the country which now pays allegiance to his son as Raja of Sarawak. This was his first step in the East to which he became greatly attached. In 1850 he acted as Secretary to the Mission to Siam and in 1855 became Consul-General in Borneo. Next he became Charge d'Affaire and Consul-General in Hayti and afterwards served in various capacities in Servia, Bolivia, Mexico and Stockholm. He was a writer of more than ordinary merit and his records of his travels in foreign lands attracted considerable attention.]

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The death is announced of Bishop Awdry.

[The Right Reverend William Awdry, D. D., (Oxford,) D.C.L. (Durham,) Bishop of Tokyo, was born in January 1842. He was the son of Sir John Wither Awdry and Frances Ellen, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Carr, first Bishop of Bombay. He married Frances Emily, daughter of the late Dr. George Moberly, Bishop of Salisbury. He leaves no children. He was educated at Winchester, Balliol College, Oxford, when he rowed in the Oxford eight in 1863 and 1864. He was ordained priest in 1865. He was Fellow and Lecturer of Queen's College, Oxford, 1866 68; Second Master of Winchester College, 1846-73; Headmaster of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, 1873-79; Canon Residentiary of Chichester and Principal of Chichester Theological College, 1877-1902; Fellow of Lancing College, 1873-96; Vicar of Amport, Hants, 1886 96; Rural Dean of Andover, 1892-6; Bishop of Southampton, 1895 96; Bishop of Osaka, 1896-93, and Bishop of Tokyo (South) since 1898.

LORD KITCHENER IN AUSTRALIA.

Exchange of Civilities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Brisbane telegrams state that Lord Kitchener was entertained at a banquet last night, the Premier presiding.

The Governor declared that the Empire owed to Lord Kitchener the Nile and control of the Red Sea.

Lord Kitchener, in reply, praised the work of Queensland troops in South Africa. He dwelt on the strengthening ties uniting Australia and the Motherland and sister dominions.

BRIGANDAGE IN MACEDONIA.

The New Strict Law Causes Trouble.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The draconic brigandage law providing for the punishment of suspected brigands by Special Commissions and authorising the deportation of their families to distant places, has excited great agitation in Macedonia and extreme irritation in Bulgaria. It is now stated that for the purpose of allaying friction the Porte contemplates concessions and even the repeal of the law.

THE "AYRSHIRE" COLLISION

Passengers Safely Landed.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The "Ayrshire," after collision, took forty-one persons, including two women on board from the "Arcadian."

The "Ayrshire" is still aground at Holyhead and the passengers have been landed,

THE COTTON CRISIS.

India Agrees to General Line of Action.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Arno Schmidt, who is in India on behalf of Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, informs Mr. Macara that the visit is proving eminently successful. Almost all the manufacturers and associations have agreed to fall into line with the Federation.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Suggested Indian Action.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

A White Book has been issued on the opium traffic in China. Sir John Jordan on the 21st October forwarded a general report of Councillor Max Mueller on the suppression of opium growing. The Councillor believes that China has more than fulfilled her share of the bargain, but with a view to ascertain definitely, he suggests that India should send one or two officers to make an extensive tour of the opium producing provinces, especially so in the proper season of 1910. Sir John Jordan endorses the suggestion as the only means of arriving at actual facts.

CACUTTA GARRISON TROOPS.

March Round the City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The Troops in garrison, consisting of the 10th Jats, the Rifle Brigade, the 88th Carnatic Infantry and the 74th Royal Field Artillery, with their respective bands, left the Fort at 7-30 a.m. this morning in full field service marching order for a march round the City. The Esplanade, Old Court House Street, Lall Bazar, Chitore Road, Canal Bank, Wellesley Street, Park Street and back again to the Fort, which were visited by the soldiers who looked very fit and seemed in high spirits. The bands played some fine marches. The battalions returned to the Fort after a march of seven miles.

ALL INDIA LADIES' ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

The selection of prize-winners in the All India Ladies' Art Exhibition took place on Saturday. The following are the prize-winners from India :—

GOLD MEDAL.—Her Highness Kunvery Shree Manhar of Kathiawar aged 14 years.

SATIN AND PLUSH WORK.—A Parsee lady of Bombay, for crewel work. Three other gold medals were awarded to Rangoon competitors.

SILVER MEDAL.—Paintaing on Silk.—A Parsee lady in Bombay for crewel work. Medals are awarded to thirteen others in Rangoon and Moulmein and certificates in painting on silk, to a Parsee lady, Bombay, and Miss Abdul Gunny, Meerut.

ALLEGED VENALITY OF NATIVE MAGISTRATE.

Suspension Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, JANUARY 3.

The Sub-Magistrate Vyass Rao of Meetapalayam, is suspended pending enquiry into the charges of bribery against him as Magistrate and for extorting money in his name.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Rampur left Bombay for Allahabad on Monday.

HEAVY snow is reported to have fallen at Kabul last month and a severe winter is expected.

LAHORE SEDITION CASES.

Many Editors in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

The hearing of the Lahore Sedition cases was resumed by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, on January 3.

The Court took up the case against Zia-ul-Haq, first. Accused cross-examined a number of prosecution witnesses, among others two copyists who copied the article in question which appeared in the "Peshwa" of which accused was the editor.

Accused Ishri Parshad, editor of "Bedari" newspaper, was then produced before the Court. The Court explained to the accused that on 14th September an article headed "Fid wi you ki bis markhanian" appeared in the "Bedari". It maligned the character of the subordinate police force in defamatory terms punishable under Section 500 I.P. Code. One prosecution witness was examined, after which the Court asked accused to study the official translation of the article in question or to put in a translation of his own. The case was adjourned to 24th January.

The sedition case against same accused Ishri Parshad was then taken up. The complaint was to the effect that accused Ishri Parshad was editor, printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper called "Bedari" printed at the Bedari Press at Lahore. In its issue of 5th October accused published an article and cartoon thereby committing an offence under Section 124A. Accused wanted to be released on bail as there were two cases against him and he would be hampered in the defence if he were retained in custody. The Court remarked that in the defamation case against him accused could be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000, but in the sedition case the offence was non-bailable and consequently bail was not granted.

The case against Pandit Ganeshi Lal, alleged editor of the "Akash," was next taken up. The complaint filed in the cases was to effect that accused was proprietor, printer, publisher and editor of a Urdu paper called "Akash," printed at the Inderprasth National Press, Delhi. In the issue of the paper dated 14th November accused published a poem entitled "Bharat Mata ki Pukar" of which subject matter comes within the purview of Sections 124A, and 154 A.

The case was adjourned to the 8th instant.

The Sahayak sedition case was then taken up. Accused was the alleged printer of a newspaper called "Sahayak" whose editor Munshi Ram Sewak is at large. The complaint was to the effect that the issue of paper dated 11th October appeared an article entitled "An Old Dodge" which was seditious. The case was adjourned to the 8th instant.

THE NASIK OUTRAGE.

Police Activity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The *Englishman* commenting on Police activity in connection with the Nasik outrage, writes :—"Without, of course, suggesting that any of the men arrested in connection with the crime at Nasik were engaged in a conspiracy to murder British Officials, for their guilt or innocence is a matter for the Law Courts, it is impossible to avoid comparing the activity of the Bombay Government with the extraordinary laxity shown by the Bengal Government in similar cases. In the case of the Extremist crimes in Calcutta no attempt so far as the public is aware has ever been made to get at the associates of criminals caught in the act, though it cannot be believed that the Police in Bengal, if given a free hand at the outset, could not have succeeded in putting an end to the terrorist organisation. Now it is almost too late."

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Stamping Out Unrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The latest reports from the Frontier state that the Amir has invited influential men of Afghan territory to Kabul to co-operate with him in stamping out the unrest. It is settled that the Kabul Government will bear all the expenditure for the travelling of these men. The men have readily responded and the Khan of Tezin has already taken measures for the arrest of suspicious characters and has despatched men to Surkhpal to keep watch over the road leading to Jellalabad.

Arrangements are being made for placing telephones in different parts of Afghan territory and the Amir has issued orders for the work to be started at once.

Frontier reports also state that the crop prospects are very bright and the people expect to be well off this year.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

Dr. Walter Saise who has been for several months prospecting coal in Cabul and Afghanistan reached Peshawar yesterday and reports everything going on smoothly.

The sedition trial is still dragging on and Assistant Surgeon Abdul Gani is still in Jail awaiting the Amir's pleasure.

INDIAN NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 4.

The Government of India have approved of the Rulers of Native States throughout India being permitted to use or select for use their own particular National Anthems to be played in future. On all ceremonial occasions of honours accorded to Native Chiefs in their own or other territory replacing the present use on such occasions of the British National Anthem. Mr. C. J. Burrow, Bandmaster of Kashmere State, one of the best known musicians in India who is now temporarily in Karachi, has received authority to collect and the exclusive right to publish in band music form the various Native States Anthems, some two hundred States being concerned.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Saheb of Morvi arrived in Bombay on Monday, attended by three followers and with one gun and has put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

THE Kirur private Vakil Thantoni Rao was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment or to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Assistant Magistrate. The sentence was confirmed on appeal.

AT the last meeting in London of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Chief Interpreter and Translator, Chief Court, Lower Burma, was elected a non-resident member.

THE Hon. A. Kanagasabi, Tamil Member in the Ceylon Legislative Council, is in Madras on a visit and was entertained to dinner on Monday night by the Jaffenese residents in the city. Replying to the toast of his health he said that he hoped the Pamban Railway would soon unite India and Ceylon.

THE COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

New Imposition by the Railways.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OF FARES.

YESTERDAY we published an article upon the enormously increased cost of living in Bombay, and to-day we have to describe a new imposition on the slender purse of the over-burdened European residents. The new charge is levied by the Railways all of which, with but very few and unimportant exceptions, are making a considerable increase of their first and second class fares. For some years the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, have been charging much higher rates than the others Railways in India and now the other lines have decided to raise their fares to a similar scale. Both the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway are amongst those which are party to this arrangement and the increased rates came into force on their systems on New Year's Day.

It has not been necessary to obtain the sanction of the Railway Board to this new imposition, as the Companies have been very careful to keep just within their discretionary powers. The Companies have been empowered to charge minimum fares of 1 anna per mile (first class) and 6 pies (second); with a maximum of 1 anna 6 pies (first class) and 9 pies (second). The minimum has been the rate on which they have worked hitherto; now they have simply jumped up to the maximum. There are some concessions, it is true, but even with these the increased cost to the traveller is still a very considerable one, and one which will be felt seriously during the course of a year.

The concessions are as follows: No alteration will be made in the prices of season tickets, week-end tickets and books of coupon tickets. Hitherto return fares have been issued at the rate of two single fares for one journey; now, however, return tickets will be issued at the rate of 27 pies per mile, first class, and 13 1-2 pies second class, which is practically a fare and a half. Also the new increased rates will be charged on long journeys for the first 200 miles only; any additional distance will be charged at the old rates.

The excuse offered by the Companies for this increase is that first and second class passenger fares have always formed a very small portion of their earnings, and have never been very remunerative. Now they say they are providing much better accommodations corridor carriages, electric lights and fans and baths on through trains, as well as a higher speed of running of mail and other important trains, and they consider that the first and second class passengers should make a contribution towards the first cost and maintenance of these.

Besides the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I., the increased fares have been adopted by the North-Western, Madras and Southern Mahratta and Rohilkhand Railways.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

Charge of Breach of Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

Before empanelling the jury to-day at the Special Sessions before Mr. Justice Hartnoll, to try charges of breach of trust in connection with the second Kheddah case against J. Briscoe Birch, an application was made by Mr. De Glanville, accused's counsel, to be allowed to see the statements made by the four witnesses for the prosecution to Mr. Waterfield, auditor of Kheddah Accounts, which statements were in favour of accused. If the Advocate for the Crown refuse to show him the statements, counsel applied for an adjournment of the case to secure attendance of Mr. Waterfield who was on long leave in England.

Mr. Dawson opposed the application, remarking he did not know under what provision of law his friend could ask him to hand over part of his brief. Mr. De Glenville would have the opportunity of seeing the statements when put in in course of the trial. The application was unnecessary and made for the purpose of delay.

The Judge postponed the case till to-morrow to consider what action should be taken and to allow Mr. Dawson to get instructions from the Revenue Secretary, Burma Government, in the matter.

NEW MUNICIPAL TAX IN RANGOON.

Trouble from the Stall-holders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPNDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

Owing to the introduction of the Municipal tax since 1st January, owners of night-stalls expressed their indignation and threats are held out that if the byelaw was enforced trouble would result. At first it was thought, after a recent visit of the President, Rangoon Municipality, and the Commissioner of Police, the stall-holders had accepted the order of the Municipality and that all but a very few would take out licenses for erecting night booths. Since Friday, however, not one of the stalls had been opened. The stall-holders willing to comply with the terms of Municipality are afraid to do so as they assert they have been threatened that all stalls opened will be destroyed. That the feeling is high over the new tax is shown by the fact that the poster found within a stone's throw of the police station, in the Chinese quarter by some malcontents, offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the murders of the Chinese Consul and Rs. 1,200 each for the murders of the four men chosen by the Consul from the members of the Chinese community. It is believed that the Consul counselled the stall-holders to obey the Municipality and pay the taxes.

This afternoon D. S. P. Hopkins and Lieut Potter, A.S.C., had to turn out on finding that three or four Chinamen were smashing all the stalls in Latter Steet. Prompt action was at once taken to patrol the street and a special guard has been placed in the vicinity of the Chinese Consul's office and residence.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Scheme for Relieving Congestion in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

Sir T. R. Wynne, while at Bombay, had a conference with the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway to devise the best means for dealing with the heavy cotton traffic. Terminal facilities at Colaba not being adequate, it is expected that additional sidings will be put up in Bombay to receive the trains and subsequently to deal with the traffic. This will relieve the congestion on the main line. It is also expected that day and night work will be needed to cope with the traffic. There is also some congestion on the B. B. and C. I. terminal, and it is feared that it may increase with the flow of cotton traffic from Northern India.

The Railway Board have reassembled after the Christmas holidays, both the President and Mr. Wood having returned yesterday. Mr. Wood may, however, go down to Chittagong by the third week of this month.

Several Railway Agents and Managers are coming down to Calcutta to discuss with the Railway Board their respective budget allotment. Messrs. Anderson and Ogden of the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway are already here and Messrs. Bwet Johns and others are expected at the end of this week.

MAJOR GENERAL DU G. GRAY, Inspector General of Volunteers, inspected the Madras Volunteer Guards yesterday morning and complimented them on the practical work which they had carried out. The tactical work was also excellent, he said, and would report to the Commander-in-Chief that the Corps did their work excellently. The Inspector General had a long interview with the officers after the parade had been dismissed.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY SKIPPER.

Loss to the B. I. Service.

STRANDING OF THE "WAIPARA."

WE regret to record the death of Captain R. J. Reckford, who was exceedingly well-known in Bombay as a Senior Master in the B.I.Co's. service. For a long time he was engaged in the turbine mail service between Bombay and Karachi and was considered one of the cleverest navigators sailing into Bombay. He was one of the few masters, who were permitted to pilot their own vessels into the port. He was an ideal passenger boat skipper, was always very careful of the comfort of his passengers and was as popular with them as he was with his own officers.

He left Bombay to go home, where his wife and family then were, and having stayed out his leave he took command of the "Waipara" on the Australian service. At the time of leaving he was in indifferent health and his wife tried hard to induce him to remain behind. His strict attention to duty, however, would not allow Captain Rickford to do this and he went aboard his boat. He made a successful voyage to Australia but leaving Brisbane his boat ran upon a rock and had to be beached. The master was exonerated from all blame by the Marine Board, and the pilot's certificate was suspended. After this Captain Reckford went to Sydney, where he died of a heart affection.

THE INQUIRY.

We append a report of the Marine Board inquiry :—

At Brisbane a Marine Board inquiry has been held into the casualty to the British India steamer "Waipara," which struck on Smith's Rock, Brisbane.

Pilot Sydney Mercer Smith, pilot, deposed that he left Brisbane at 2 30 p. m. on Aug. 25 in the Waipara. He left the ship just outside the pilotage limits. He had some difficulty in getting into the pilot-boat, and returned for his bag. When clear of the ship the second time he was hailed to return, and did so. On boarding he was informed that the ship had struck on Smith's Rock. He was requested to beach her, which he did in the best place he could, about a mile and a half from Yellow Patch in four and a half fathoms of water.

Captain R. J. Rickford said that the "Waipara" was bound from Brisbane to London via southern ports. The ship struck Smith's Rock just after 11-45 p.m. Before leaving the bridge the pilot said "Good-bye, pleasant voyage. You are well clear, go straight ahead." Four minutes after the pilot left the bridge the "Waipara" struck. He called the pilot's attention to the fact that he had not seen the North Point light. The pilot assured him he had seen it and said it was then hidden by a rain squall. When the "Waipara" struck the pilot-boat was not more than three yards away.

Mr. C. E. Page, third officer of the "Waipara," stated that it was only between 10 and 15 seconds from the time the pilot boat left the 'Waipara" side until the vessel struck.

Captain W Tindall, Marine Superintendent to the A. U. S. N. Company, deposed that he was in the Captain's cabin when Smith entered and made a voluntary statement that the vessel was in that position through his fault, and that there was no blame attaching to anyone but himself, as he should not have left the ship where he did.

The Boards, in its findings, expressed the opinion that the vessel was set to the north-west under the influence of the wind and tide, while waiting the discharge of the pilot, and that she was in an unsafe position when the pilot left her. The approach of the vessel to the proximity of Smith's Rock should have easily been seen by the pilot by observation of the change in the position of the lights had proper and seamanlike care been exercised. The Board, therefore, found that the accident was caused by the default of the pilot, and recommended that his licence as pilot for port Brisbane be suspended for three months. The Board exonerated the master from all blame, and placed on record their appreciation of the prompt seamanlike conduct displayed by him in extricating his ship from such a serious position, as the slightest delay might have culminated in the foundering of the ship, and probably serious loss of life. Credit was also due to Pilot Smith for his co-operation with Captain Rickford in conducting the ship on a dark, squally night to the most favourable spot in that locality where she could lie aground.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Steady Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 4.

A Resolution, issued by the United Provinces Government on the progress of education in these Provinces during the past year, says that the year has been one of steady advance in many directions, in spite of the depressing effect of the famine of 1907-08 which led to a curtailment of expenditure in all branches of administration during 1908-09. The total expenditure from all sources on education increased in the latter year from Rs. 7,37,585 to Rs. 84,52,436. Direct expenditure increased by over five lakhs of which nearly three was accounted for by secondary schools whilst a lakh was spent on primary schools in addition to the amount so spent in the preceding year. Female education has received a considerable amount of attention. The number of girls' schools enrolled has increased by 10 per cent. to 1,254 and the latter by nearly 4 per cent. to 49,478 of whom over four-fifths are in the lower primary stage.

DARING THEFT OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

Reports have been received from Dinajpur of several daring thefts of arms and ammunition. On 30th December two double-barrelled breech-loading guns were stolen from the house of a local pleader. Being informed the Police took up the enquiry at once and wired to several neighbouring railway stations and kept a vigilant watch over the local railway station during whole night. The next day jungles and outskirts of the town and several wells were carefully searched by the Police but nothing was found. Yesterday the Police searched a swadeshi shop and the house of its proprietors.

About two days before this a revolver, belonging to a local Police Sub-Inspector was also found missing. No clue about this theft is also forthcoming.

A BOOKMAKER'S COMPLAINT.

Suit against Race Stewards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Richard Rowland Davies, a bookmaker of Australia, filed a plaint against the Stewards and Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages for defamation, Rs. 5,000 for assault and Rs. 5,000 for breach of contract. In July last Davies came to India to attend the races as ordinary individual. On the 23rd December defendants addressed letters to certain bookmakers giving notice not to make any bets with plaintiff with the result that bookmakers refused to bet with plaintiff. Next day the plaintiff purchased two tickets for the enclosure including the betting enclosure and attended races when the Secretary on behalf of the Stewards, it was alleged, had him assaulted by the police and forcibly ejected. The plaint was admitted. A rule returnable on Friday next was also issued on the Stewards to show cause why they should not be restrained from excluding plaintiff from the races as a member of the public.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

MOST sportsmen are aware that the English Jockey Club officials are very cautious and not likely to embark on a step unless they are very certain about the result. There is much to be said in favour of this, yet one can hardly endorse a certain remark of Colonel Hall-Walker's at the Gimcrack dinner. He expressed distaste with over-legislation and added "Let us stay where we are when things are going well." Many followers of racing do not agree that the Turf is in such a satisfactory, state that there is no room for improvement. A Jockey Club Steward can make a bet by simply nodding to a bookmaker and settle at his club the following Monday, but it is not so with the humble follower of racing. So too with the Steward on the best stand and with good glasses. He can see every phase of most races (there are some he cannot) but the ordinary spectator gets only a fleeting glimpse of the horses in many cases. In both directions there is need of reform in the interest of the rank and file. With licensed bookmakers, welshing would virtually cease, while with some of our course (which only allow of a portion of the race being seen remodelled, the onlookers could see something more of racing than they do at present, and the Derby and Cesarewitch in particular would be made more interesting.

AMATEUR JOCKEYS.

It should be pointed out that Colonel Hall-Walker's remarks were made at the 143rd annual dinner of the York Gimcrack Club dinner, a very famous function, which is attended by some of our most noted legislators on Turf matters. The guest of the evening is the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes and as Colonel Hall-Walker has proved successful four times in five years, he has met with rather more than ordinary success. The most satisfactory portion of the speech made by the sportsman named was in regard to encouraging amateur jockeys, and from what he and others said, there is some hope that the "powers that be" will take action in the matter. Colonel Walker said that if the National Hunt Committee did not move in the matter, he would not be surprised if the Master of Hounds were to start a new Hunt Club for gentlemen riders. This is all right, but one cannot help wondering why the Jockey Club does not do something and stipulate that one race on each day's card shall be confined to amateur jockeys which would soon lead to big improvement.

ROWING.

Although nothing is yet decided, there is reason to hope that Arnst of New Zealand, and Barry of London will try conclusions for the World's Sculling Championship on the Zambesi River. It seems a bit strange to go to South Africa for the purpose of deciding a race, but we know from Guy Nickals that a splendid course is available at the Victoria Falls. It would also be a neutral course, and about equal distance for the men to travel. The supporters of Barry are certainly generous in their offer of expenses to Arnst, the sum guaranteed being £300, as he will be put to no more outlay than the Putney man.

POLO.

It is satisfactory to know that the English Polo authorities hope to challenge for the America Cup next summer. It all depends if a proper team and ponies can be got together, for it is recognised that it is no use sending an unrepresentative team to meet the United States' players. Fortunately there is no deed of gift to stand in the way of a fair test, as in the case of the America Yachting Cup, and the English players will no doubt go on until they regain the trophy which the Americans wrested from us at the third attempt.

FOOTBALL.

Several important matches under both codes claimed the attention of football enthusiasts last Saturday. The Oxford vs. Cambridge match at Queen's Club was a remarkable game. Never before has there been such a hollow victory as that gained by the Oxford men, who beat their rivals by no less than 35 points to 3, this is all the more so because Tarr was injured in the first 15 minutes and had to retire, his place in the three-quarter line being taken by Buchanan, the full back, the latter's position being filled by Honey, a forward. Nor was this all, for Cunningham lost several front teeth, while Turner, who led the forwards was so lame that he was off the field for 20 minutes. All this goes to show that the 37th battle of the Blues was a bit one-sided. The Oxford scrummagers showed to much advantage and this enabled Gotley (worked the scrum) Gilray and Poylton to do great work, the latter in particular earning the praise of the critics.

While touching on Rugby matters, home enthusiasts note with satisfaction that American sportsmen have been watching Canadian teams at play and admit that there is much in the British game which might be incorporated into their methods, so that it is not unlikely we may some day see a trial between British and United States' teams on the Rugby field.

"SOCCER."

The Dutchmen who opposed the English Amateurs at Stamford Bridge (London) last Saturday were no match for their rivals. They showed plenty of dash, however, and with a greater knowledge of the finer points of the game, they will prove worthy opponents. Their good nature was much appreciated and they soon gained recognition as fine sportsmen and capital losers. A noteworthy feature of the match was the scoring of 6 out of 9 goals by V. Woodward, which is a record score by an individual for an International match in England.

Matters are much as they were regarding the fight for the First League Championship. Liverpool and Blackburn could only draw against Middlesbrough and Bristol City respectively, so they are still separated by a point. Bradford, however, took both points against Sunderland and so stand on the same mark as Liverpool, while Sheffield United claim an equal number of points (23) with the leaders, but are really not so favourably placed, having played one more game. The prospects of Falkirk wresting the lead in the Scottish League from Celtic have been improved, as while the latter could only draw against St. Mirren, the Falkirk players beat Dundee by 6 goals to one.

CRICKET.

Our cricketers seem to be doing well in South Africa, but they have yet to meet Test players. The success of M. C. Bird is pleasing to those who predict he is a future All England Test man. His 115 against Orange River Colony was a bright innings, his hits including half a dozen sixes. We at home, are wondering who will be left out of the Test Eleven, but future form will have some bearing on this matter. At the moment, Hobbs, Rhodes, Denton, Woolley, Thompson, Buckenham, Strudwick, F. L. Fane, M. C. Bird, Captain Wynward, and either Simpson-Hayward or Blythe, according to the state of the wicket, would appear to be the best eleven.

BOXING.

It must be confessed that the exhibition given by McVea and Jeannette in their 30 rounds contest at Paris last Saturday was not what one expected. During most of the time, the proceedings were tame, and to the onlookers it appeared more like an exhibition than a genuine contest, as it was under stood to be. We shall no doubt see something brighter to-morrow, when Sid Russell of Australia and Willie Lewis of America come together. The latter will be giving away a lot of weight, but many Parisians fancy him highly.

IN GENERAL.

A.B. Postle of Australia is set to concede N. C. Cartmell of America 2 yards start in the Newcastle 125 yards Professional Handicap at Christmas.

The idea of a universal standard of weights for the world's boxing championships is gaining in favour.

Both Dorando and Gardiner are reported to be fit and well for their Marathon distance race at the Albert Hall to-morrow.

Breaks of 418 by Reece and 435 by Aiken have been the features of this week's billiard matches.

Jack Price of Birmingham, who with F. Lord led the field for about 16 miles in the Olympic Marathon Race, is among the entrants for the Edinburgh Professional Marathon Race. He is a good man, and can ill be spared from the amateur ranks.

In spite of their hollow victory in the Inter-'Varsity match, the Oxford Rugby team went down on Monday when opposed to Liverpool.

A. E Williams of Manchester will sail for Australia early in the New Year as John Roberts is also going on tour, these famous billiard cracks may try conclusions "Down Under."

Jim Driscoll of Wales will meet Seaman Hayes for the English featherweight championship and Lord Lonsdale's belt at the National Sporting Club early in the New Year.

ENLARGED COUNCIL FOR BOMBAY.

First Meeting Yesterday.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"TARNISHED REPUTATION" OF THE PRESIDENCY.

H. E. SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, Governor of Bombay, presided yesterday morning at the first meeting of the enlarged Legislative Council for the Presidency at the Council Hall of the Secretariat, Bombay, and was accompanied to the dais by the other Members of Council, Sir John Muir-Mackenzie and the Hon'ble J. L. Jenkins.

There were 44 official and non-official members present out of 46, and each of these on entering the hall was administered the oath of loyalty by the Clerk, Mr. G. D. French. Then all the members having taken this seats, His Excellency the Governor delivered his inaugural address.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

Honourable Members of the Legislative Council of Bombay,—We have met together on a most memorable occasion. It is our privilege to inaugurate a new departure in the history of India, and to play our part in a momentous change, which for good or for evil must have far-reaching effects upon the whole machinery of Government in this country. The Reforms of which this re-constituted Council is the first result, have been the subject of earnest consideration, of prolonged discussion, and of some criticism. Many years must elapse before it will be possible accurately to gauge the measure of their success. Nothing is certain except that, as in the case of all human undertakings, they cannot accomplish everything that is hoped in some quarters and they will not justify the fears which have been expressed in other quarters. For my own part, I look forward with confidence. I believe that the good will predominate; but I am firmly convinced that this depends wholly upon the spirit in which the new Councils are worked. So far as this Presidency is concerned, it rests with us, who have the honour to constitute the first enlarged Council, to establish precedents of sound sense, of sweet reasonableness, of dignity of debate, and of common effort for common objects which will guide our successors in years to come.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS.

History is not a strong point in India, and perhaps it may be useful if I attempt briefly to review what may be called constitutional progress in this Presidency. Up to the passing of the Charter Act of 1833, the Governor in Council had power to legislate by means of Regulations; but in 1827 Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose name will always be held in reverential memory, issued a Revised Code, embodying the results of twenty-eight years of previous legislation, which with subsequent additions extending into 1834, formed the Code under which Bombay was governed. Some of these Regulations still remain in force. The Charter Act of 1833, however, took away all power of legislation from the Presidency Governments, and vested it exclusively in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor of Bombay in Council was permitted only to submit drafts on projects of any Laws or Regulations which he deemed expedient to the Governor-General in Council who was bound to consider and pass orders upon them. Until the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, Bombay remained without any power of legislation. Under the provisions of this Act, the Council of the Governor-General was enlarged for legislative purposes by the addition of the Chief Justice of Bengal a Puisne Judge, and four representatives—from Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North-West Provinces respectively. Thus, for the first time, additional members were brought into Council for purposes of legislation, and the principle of Provincial represention in a Central Council was established, though so far such additional members were official only. Nevertheless the additional members showed marked independence, which led to some restrictions of their functions under subsequent legislation. The Councils Act of 1861 restored powers of legislation to the Presidencies, and provided for the appointment of additional members nominated by the Governor, and consisting of the Advocate-General, and others—not less than five, not more than eight, of whom not less than one-half were to be non-officials. Thus the non-official element in Bombay first received recognition nearly 49 years ago. The functions of the Legislative Council, so constituted, were strictly limited to legislative business, and certain matters of Imperial concern were excluded from its purview. Moreover, the Bombay Legislature was made subordinate to that of the Government of India, the assent of the Governor-General in Council being necessary to any enactment, which also was made subject to disallowance by the Crown. These conditions still continue, and it follows that it is useless to introduce into this Council any measure which has not the approval of the Governor-General in Council and of the Secretary of State. Under the system of nomination adopted in 1861, many men of ability and position became additional members of Council, and left their mark upon the legislation of the time. The records of proceedings show that the debates were often as lively and as interesting as those of later days. Prominent among such nominated members was Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik known as the "Rao Saheb," a man of great ability and force of character whose name is still held in remembrance.

The constitution of the Bombay Legislative Council remained unchanged for 31 years, until the passing of the India's Councils Act of 1892, which which has governed proceedings up to the present time, and the provisions of which are known to you all. I need only say, therefore, that the principal chadges enacted in 1892 were an increase in the number of additional members, the nomination of a certain number on the recommendation of representative bodies, and the relaxation of some of the restrictions of the Act of 1861, by authoring discussion of the financial statement and the asking of questions on matters of public interest. I may draw your attention to the fact that although from 1892 to the present time, nomination by the Governor was necessary to give effect to the recommendation of representative bodies, no such recommendation was ever rejected.

EXTENDED FUNCTIONS.

I now come to the Act under which we are assembled here to-day. The Council has been enlarged from a total membership of 22 to one of 46, and its functions have been greatly extended to enable members to exercise direct influence upon the preparation of the financial statement, to move resolutions, and to ask supplememtary questions on matters of public interest.

The change in the composition of the Council is even more important than the increase of members. The Council now contains 33 non-official members, of whom 21 are elected without being subject to nomination.

From this brief historical review, you will see that the evolution of this Council has proceeded on natural lines, and that each step has marked a distinct advance. Some of you may be inclined to think that the evolution has been too slow; but if you compare the step now taken after less than 18 years with that taken in 1892 after 31 years, and if you study constitutional progress in other countries, you may find it necessary to modify that opinion.

From purely legislative business, the functions of the Council were first extended to advice and representation, and now to direct expression of opinion upon all matters of local Finance and Administration. The change is not one of degree, but one of principle.

As regards the constitution of this new Council, I wish to point out that Government, resting confident in the moderation and good sense of the public men in this Presidency were, from the first, content to accept a non official majority. We have even gone further in this direction than the law requires of us. Out of 21 nominated members the Governor is entitled to include as many as 14 officials; but only 9 have been thus chosen, so that 12 seats were made available for non-officials. This arrangement must not be regarded as necessarily permanent, but it is our particular wish to keep the official element as low as possible, not only on public grounds, but because our officials lead strenuous lives and can ill-afford time for attendance at Council meetings Circumstances might lead to a different distribution; but where conf dent that the business of this Council will be so carried out as to enable us to dispense with the presence of a larger number of officials.

MUSALMAN REPRESENTATION.

The question of the separate representation of Musalmans has given rise to acute differences of opinion. While most reasonable people admitted that the Musalman community, divided from the mass of the population by religion, language, literature, customs, traditions and ideals, so as almost to constitute a special nationality, were entitled to have representatives of their own, the question was whether there should be nominations in consultation with the leaders of the community or whether separate electorates should be created. The latter alternative has been adopted and must be loyally accepted. The question must now be regarded as closed, and the Musalmans with 8 elected members out of a total of 21 have good reason to be content. I feel certain that all members of this Council will work together in full harmony for the public good, without regard to distinctions of race, religion, or caste.

I turn to the Financial Statement, the power of dealing with which is one of the most important privileges conferred by the new Act and the Regulations. Last year the Government assembled a committee of non-official members to discuss the budget at the earliest possible stage, and the result of this experiment was satisfactory. Now, the whole of the Financial Statement will, in the first instance, be referred to a Committee of 12, of whom 6 will be elected by the non-official members of the Council. The remaining 6 will be nominated and may be all officials; but, in pursuance of our policy giving non-official members all possible opportunity of taking part in public business, we intend on this occasion to nominate at least 3 non-officials. Recommendations made by a majority of this Committee will be carefully considered by Government and will be accepted as far as is practicable. The Financial statement will then go before the whole Council with the "imprimatur" of the Committee, which should carry great weight. At the Council meeting it will be open to any member to move a Resolution subject to certain necessary limitations, and I may point out that, in one respect, a member of this Council will have greater liberty than is accorded to a member of the British House of Commons. The latter may not propose any increase of expenditure, but only the reduction of a grant. On the other hand, in this Council, a proposal to increase expenditure will be in order provided that the source from which it can be met is indicated. Except in special cases, I trust you will agree that it will generally be best to make little alteration in the statement as settled by the Committee.

NO MORE ROVING CRITICISMS.

Government hope that the new powers of moving Resolutions directed to specific issues will enable general roving criticisms to be dispensed with greatly to the advantage of Members of Council. I need hardly say that such Resolutions, to be effective, must be of a practical character. It will be plainly useless to propose theoretical schemes or to recommend measures which, however desirable in themselves, cannot be carried out in the absence of available funds. Every Resolution which Government are able to accept will enhance the credit and strengthen the influence of the Council. Individual members will probably realise that it is not expedient to move a Resolution unless they are assured of the support of at least a substantial minority of the Council.

The power of asking supplementary questions is intended to enable members to clear up any legitimate doubt which may arise in their minds from the reply given to their original questions, and can be exercised for that purpose alone. Questions and answers cannot be allowed to degenerate into discussion, and I confidently rely on the Council for support in checking any such tendency.

Members will doubtless give careful study to the Regulations, and especially to those relating to the allotment of time, to the transaction of different kinds of business in each session, and to the time limit on the length of speeches. Many of you are busy men, and some have long distances to travel. If the meetings of Council are too prolonged or unreasonably frequent, such members would find attendance a greater burden than they could bear, and no greater misfortune could befall our Council than a failure to secure the service of men who have proved their capacity for affairs by the successful conduct of business. Such men are the most valuable members of all public bodies and our Council has need of their services. I believe that a reasonable limit upon the length of speeches will give life and reality to our debates without in the least detracting from their practical value.

IMPORTANT NEW BILLS.

During your triennial period of office, several important Bills will come under your consideration; but Government cannot at present indicate the dates at which it will be possible to introduce them. A Bill empowering District Local Boards to raise a cess, not exceeding one anna in the Rupee, for educational purposes has been prepared and has been referred for opinion to District Officers and to some non-officials. The idea of such a special cess originated with a late Member of Council, Mr. Sadik Ali, and the object is to enable a representative body to give effect to the wishes of the people in any district where there may be a desire to extend education more rapidly than is possible under Budget Provisions.

A Bill for the creation of Village Panchayets with certain powers of local self-government, as a tentative measure, is being prepared in response to frequent demands for the establishment of such bodies.

A Town Planning Bill will also be introduced primarily with the object of arriving at a scheme for the orderly and systematic development of Salsette, but capable of wider extension in the future. This Bill is based upon the recent English Act, and it contemplates the creation of local authorities empowered to regulate the development of residential areas with an eye to the comfort and health of the inhabitants, and in order to prevent the inordinate expense entailed upon improvements necessitated on account of haphazard building resulting inconvenience and insanitary conditions.

Further legislation will be introduced dealing with the certificate of heirship, and with amendments of the Bombay City Municipal Act in accordance with the wishes of the Corporation, and with the amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act to enable greater progress to be made in the proper housing of the working classes.

Minor Bills which will probably be introduced at an early date, deal with the amending of Bombay Act of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures), the amending of Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, to provide for the delegation of some of the details of administration to a deputy chairman with the necessary safe-guards and restrictions, and the amending of Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act and the Matadars' Act, 1887.

SEDITIOUS OUTRAGES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

And now gentlemen, I cannot let the [illegible] occasion of our first meeting pass without [illegible] on a grave subject. I[illegible] saying a few words generous scheme [illegible] and been hoped that the upon Indi[illegible] reforms which has been conferred [illegible] would lead to general contentment and [illegible] the crimes which have recently cast a stain upon the fair fame of the Indian people would cease from among us. In this Presidency we have been happily free from such crimes for some years, and it might have been expected that we should preserve our record at a time when liberal concessions were being made to popular sentiment. Such expectations have most unhappily been disappointed. We have had in quick succession a most dastardly attempt upon the life of His Excellency the Viceroy at Ahmedabad, and the foul murder of Mr. Jackson at Nasik. Doubtless you all know what Mr. Jackson was—a man of abounding sympathy for and with the Indian people, an excellent scholar in Indian languages and literature which he had earnestly studied with the object of enabling him to understand the views and promote the welfare of the people, and an active agent in spreading peace and good-will wherever duty called him. Such a man—a true friend of the Indian people in the best sense as was his predecessor in death Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie—attending a party arranged in his honour by his Indian friends, was basely murdered in their midst. There are various points of similarity in these two hateful crimes. In both cases, these assassins were young men who had no personal grievance against their victims. In both cases, they appear to have been impelled to crime by what they had read. In both cases, there was also incitement by a body of secret conspirators. In both cases, as I have said, the victim was a man of marked practical sympathy with the Indian people. I have received the strongest expressions of indignation, of warm appreciation of Mr. Jackson's notable qualities, and of sympathy with his widow cruelly bereaved. You all, I well know, share all these sentiments; but I must ask you to look more deeply into this matter. In the affairs of men, certain [illegible] lead to certain results. If persistent and insistent attempts are made to sow the seeds of racial hate, to, spread wild falsehoods, to condone, or to explain away crime, and even to extol the criminal, then from among an excitable population like that of India, the murder will assuredly emerge. This experience has proved, and where the murderous instinct has been aroused there has been no discrimination as to the race of the victims. The bomb-thrower and the train wrecker are perfectly willing to sacrifice their most innocent fellow-countrymen, and Indian officials have been ruthlessly assassinated for doing their duty. Gentlemen, I ask you to ponder these things in your hearts. Denunciation is useless if we do not endeavour to reach the sources of the poison which is working with fatal effect in some parts of this Presidency. If you will keep your attention concentrated upon that supreme necessity for dealing with causes which is the very essence of statesmanship, I am certain that you and all true men will, in your words and in your actions, co-operate with Government, support us in any measures which may become necessary to protect our youth from the influences and the instruction which lead directly and indirectly to murder, and assist us to rehabilitate the tarnished reputation of our Presidency.

A SHARE IN ADMINISTRATION.

And now I have only a few more words to say in conclusion. Henceforth the character as well as the composition of this Council is changed. I have sketched the successive evolutions which, from a small official executive, have led to a body mainly non-official and largely exceeding in number the Senate of the Commonwealth of Australia. This is no longer a Legislative Council pure and simple, though it retains the name. It has now been placed in a position to exercise influence upon the administration, the extent of which will depend upon the spirit in which the new powers are exercised. I trust that there will never be an opposition on racial lines, or an opposition which opposes only measures which emanate from Government. In countries where party Government prevails, it has been said that it is "the duty of an opposition to oppose", and the results are frequently unedifying and even demoralising. It is most improbable that the Government of Bombay would ever desire to force through this Council any measure to which a large majority of the non-official members was, conscientiously and on grounds of reason, opposed. On the other hand, as Lord Morley has plainly stated, the ultimate executive power will not be and cannot be abandoned, and if Government acting on certain knowledge which the public does not possess, were obliged to take steps which did not commend themselves to a majority of this Council, we should not hesitate to accept the responsibility. Most interests are represented here and I hope that we shall find among you useful critics able to convince us on any points as to which your knowledge may be greater than ours and constructive critics who will be capable of making practical suggestions which we can accept. Government in these days is a much more complex and difficult business than appears to be realized in India. Few questions are really simple and you will have need of studying the various papers with which you will be liberally supplied. I venture to beg you not to jump at conclusions, but to store your minds with facts in the first instance. Such State papers as the Annual Blue Books on the Progress of India, and the recently issued Memorandum on the results of Indian Administration during the past Fifty Years, will furnish you with abundant food for sober reflection, and material for sound deductions.

A FAIR WHITE PAGE.

I have said that this is a most memorable occasion. By this scheme of Reforms, more generous and more wide-reaching than was expected two years ago, the British people have shown their full sympathy with their Indian fellow-subjects. We have redeemed the promises which have been made. We have taken the representatives of the people of Indian into our Councils. Speaking on behalf of the Government of Bombay, I wish to say that we have full confidence that the new privileges will be received in the spirit in which they are conferred, that all the Members of this Council will co-operate whole-heartedly with them in furthering the progress of the Presidency, and that the dignity of debate and the good feeling which have been conspicuous in the past will be fully maintained in the future. I feel it an honour to be the first President of this new Council which begins its life to-day. A fair white page lies open before us. It is for us to see that nothing is written upon that page that is not in full accordance with conscience and with honour. We have a reputation to make; let us work together in the spirit of duty and of good fellowship, inspired only by an earnest wish to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

I now declare the Council adjourned and the non-official Members will proceed the election of two Members to the Council of the Governor-General, of one Musalman Member of this Council by the Musalmans alone, and of six Members to serve on the Budget Committee which will complete its deliberations before we reassemble.

The Governor and Official Members then retired.

THE ELECTIONS.

The 33 non-official members appointed the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter their Chairman and proceeded with the election of two members for the Supreme Legislative Council. There were three candidates and the results of the voting were as follows:

Mr. G. K. Gokhale	26
The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey	25
The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad	15

Thus Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey were declared duly elected additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The non-official members also proceeded with the election of Finance Committee members from among themselves with the result, that the following members were elected:

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Joshi and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazul Currimbhoy.

THE MAHOMEDAN MEMBER.

The eight non-official Mahomedan members then proceeded with the election of a Mahomedan member to the Supreme Council. There were two candidates and the results of the voting were as follows:—

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah	5
Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed	3

Mr. Jinnah was therefore declared duly elected.

PRESENT.

In addition to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the following additional members were present;

OFFICIAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Gibb; the Hon'ble Major J. Jackson, the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Lamb; the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman, [illegible] Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, and the Hon'b[illegible] Surgeon-General Stevenson.

NON-OFFICIAL.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon. Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad valad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon. Mr. Siddhanath Dhondev Garud, the Hon. Sardar Purshottamdas Viharidas Desai, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Syed Alahando Shah Yusif Shah, the Hon. Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali el Edroos, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Babasaheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon. Mr. N. S. Glasebrook, the Hon. Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestanji Vakil, the Hon. Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, the Hon. Sardar Davar Kaikhesro Edalji Modi, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Sardar Meherban Lakshmangauda Basavpra[illegible], Sar Desai of Vantmuri, the Hon Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, the Hon. Sardar Coopuswami Visianagaram Mudliar, the Hon. Sardar Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrav, Raja of Malegaon, the Hon. Sardar Rao Bahadur Yashavantrav Trimbak Mirikar.

ABSENT.

The Hon. Mr. M. L. S. L. Cameron, and the Hon. Mr. Hugh Murray were absent.

THE BENGAL COUNCILS.

Non-official and "Anti Government."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning at Belvedere and amongst the spectators were Messrs. K. G. Gupta of the India Council and S. P. Sinha, Law Member. The swearing in of the members took about 40 minutes after which the Lieut-Governor addressed the Council welcoming the members.

He said that the Council was throughly representative. Continuing His Honour said:—

"Gentlemen we are all aware that a good deal of criticism has of late been expended on the Council Regulations both in the Press and elsewhere; a good many overstatements have been made and some things have been said, which, I think their authors on reflection will not be likely to recall with satisfaction. I do not propose to weary the Council by discussing any large number of these. There are two matters on which I desire to say a few words. In one case because up to a certain point I feel some sympathy with critics and in the other because I emphatically disagree with them. As regards the first of these points it has been asserted that the regulations are excessively unfavourable to the educated middle classes, the intellectual backbone of the country and it is even affirmed that the rules were designed with the express purpose of excluding them. It is noticeable that this complaint appears to emanate chiefly from that section of the articulate public whose activities centre in and around Calcutta and if any similar feeling exists in the muffassil it has not found general or active expression. This is natural enough for the gravamen of the charge is that the new regulations have shifted the preponderance of political power from Calcutta to the muffassil and that no place or an inadequate one is provided in the constitution for those whose qualifications do not include Municipal service in the interior. Referring to the election by the District Boards and Municipalities His Honour said:—"I will merely remind you that His Excellency the Viceroy declared that the regulations must not be regarded as final or incapable of amendment and I do not doubt that before the next general elections fall due steps will have been taken to introduce whatever improvements present experience may show to be required.

Continuing His Honour said:—"I now turn to the second of the two points of criticism to which alone it is my intention to refer. In certain quarters it had been alleged that while we made a parade of creating a majority of non-officials in the Provincials yet in practice that majority has been so constituted that some part of its members will be likely to side with the Government in controversial matters and therefore it is declared the non-official majority is a sham and a make believe. Gentlemen, if this contention had been put forward again and again it would have been unnecessary to treat it seriously as one Calcutta paper said of it, the argument is only intelligible on the assumption that the author regarded the terms "non-official" and anti-Government as synonymous. I consider this a most appesite remark and most destructive commentary. If any appreciative section of the community really entertained such a view I should regard it as a matter of very serious concern, for it would indicate that that section of the people of this Province is as yet utterly unfit to take any part in the administration of the country. A moment's consideration would surely have shown that if on every contested question the entire non-official majority were to vote solid against the Government the administration of the country would be impossible. Does any person of ordinary intelligence imagine that if any responsible Government ever contemplated such a result as that they would permit it to continue for a day. I can only suppose that this singular hallucination had its origin in the system on which we have now turned our backs and which encouraged the idea that is was the function of non-officials to oppose, because, inasmuch as they were in a powerless minority it mattered little whether they opposed or not. I need scarcely remind you, gentlemen, that those days are now past, Henceforward it will be for us not to override but to convince. It is a necessary corollary that those who form the majority shall in all cases hold themselves open to conviction. And we expect and believe that in the great majority of cases honest and independent opinion will incline to the side of the Government. It is only in such conditions that the business of administration can be carried on."

He invited the Council to appoint a Finance Committee and proceed with other business.

The Council then proceeded with the Agenda and a Select Committee on the Calcutta Police Bill was appointed and three minor bills relating to the Port of Calcutta, Municipalities in Moffassil and the Road Cess were introduced. The Council adjourned to the 28th instant.

DACCA, JANUARY 4.

The first meeting of the reformed E. B. and A. Legislative Council was held to-day at eleven in the Old Council Hall. Accommodation had been temporarily made by providing every member with a separate small table, instead of the big one of old, but considerable difficulty was experienced by the Press representatives as not only were they not supplied with tables or anything of the kind, but the gallery where they formerly sat was crowded by visitors. An application for seats for the correspondents in the body of the hall was not heard and no one seemed to care that there was any necessity for a press gallery. All the official members and most of the non-official members were present. Business began with taking the oath of allegiance in the usual terms after which His Honour welcomed the members of the New Council in a short speech. In course of it Sir Lancelot Hare explained the duties the members were expected to perform, namely to advise Government on matters of public interest. The members, His Honour said, had been elected by interests which had been allowed representation according to their importance. His Honour hoped that now that they are before the actual work they would forget their differences and rivalry, for on their statesmanship will depend the success of the new Council which was only an experiment. After this Mr. Lyon put before the Council the proposed amendments to the Rules of Business of the Council as the formation of the new Council would demand. The matter was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Fische, Brockman, Banks, Gwither, Benodelal Roy Choudhory, Nawab Ali Choudhory etc. The Excise Bill for this province had been introduced in the last Council on which opinions were invited. They having arrived the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Me[illegible], Kershaw, Campbell, Kennedy and others.

After this His Honour left th[illegible] Council Chamber and the non-official mem[illegible] proceeded to elect a member for the I[illegible] was elected [illegible] Imperial Council. Nawab Solimolla du[illegible] and Roy Sitanath Roy Bahadur and Moulvi Abdul Karim Guzznavi were proposed as candidates. Ten votes were recorded for each and on the lottery Ghaznavi was elected. After that six members of the Finance Committee were selected by the non-official members. An equal number will be nominated by Government and the Committee will meet on 20th January and formally discuss the Budget. The Committee includes the following:—Messrs Morgan, Henderson, Ananga Mohan, Raha Saradindu Narain Roy, Nawab Ali Choudhory, and Manikchand Borua. The next meeting of the Council will be held on 14th March next.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The non-official members have elected Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and Mr. Sachidananda Singh as members of the Viceregal Council. The former polled 18 and the latter 16 votes. The other candidates, the Maharaja of Cossim Bazar, polled 14, the Maharaja of Durbhanga 7, and the Maharaja of Gidhoure, 5. Non-official representatives were subsequently elected for the Finance Committee.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The British Indian Association, while appreciating the improvements made by the Select Committee on the Police Bill, suggests further improvements. The Committee adds:—"Should it be decided to give by Government to the Commissioner of Police power to forbid processions and assemblies, such power should in no case be extended to social and religious assemblies, and processions and the prohibition ought not to last for more than three days with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor."

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in course of his address in the Punjab Legislative Council, said:—

"It is a great expansion that has taken place. The old Council consisted of only 10 members of whom five were usually officials and all were nominated. It was a purely legislative body with no powers of Budget discussion or interpellations. The change that has been brought about by the Reforms is therefore more sweeping in this province than in any other. The strength of the Council has been raised to a maximum of thirty with an ordinary strength of 25, of which 14 are non-officials and 5 are elected. Further, the Council has been given all the privileges of Budget discussion, interpellation, and power of moving resolutions that are possessed by Councils of more advanced provinces which have exercised some of these powers foryears. The strength of the Councils in comparison with the total population of the province is greater than that of the Councils of the sister provinces of Bengal and the United Provinces, though these have enjoyed for a much longer period a settled and civilised government under the British Crown. I am aware that in agreeing to this sudden developments I have acted in opposition to the opinion of many of the modest and wisest Punjab officials, but I hope with some assurance that my confidence in the people of the Punjab will not be abused and that the New Council will be not only as useful as the old as a legislative body, but will also link together the people and the Government in a bond of closer and more intimate union and serve as a medium for conveying to Government a true idea of what the wishes and feelings of the people really are, and to the people a fuller and clearer insight into the objects and reasons of the policy and measures of Government. I am sure, too, that our financial position will be greatly strengthened by greater control which the people through you will exercise over the budget, and I am hopeful that a much more extensive financial decentralization, which is the only decentralization worth the name, will be possible when the Imperial Government realises that the tax-payers will have a larger voice in the disposal of the revenues raised.

"You have before you a detailed programme of the future legislation; several most important measures are on the anvil. These deal with amendments of the Municipal Act, the Facilitation of redemption, and mortgages, the Improvement of the Courts, relief of these by the Village Panchayats. Then there are amendments of the Pre-emption Act and of the Colonization Bill which have been under consideration for over a year. None of these measures, however, have as yet emerged from the crucible of discussion with the Government of India and so none can be introduced at present.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL MEETING.

MADRAS, JANUARY 4.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Legislative Council was held to-day. His Excellency the Governor presided and there was a full attendance of the members, while accommodation was also provided for the general public within the Banquetting Hall where the meeting was held instead of at Fort St. George.

The President addressed the meeting. He regretted that the Council was incomplete and detailed the causes for it. Proceeding, he said:—"There was a very general desire that any delay in bringing this scheme of constitutional reform into operation was highly undesirable and it really came to this, that if we had not summoned the Council at this date we could not without loss of a year have got through all the various stages of the discussion of matters and so forth and the result would have been a postponement of the bringing into effect of these changes for a year. We are circumscribed by the seasons in this country and this haste was inevitable. If the machinery was somewhat hurriedly put together and if our movements were not as deliberate and circumspect as we wished them to be, you will, I think, agree with me in my opinion that that is better than a whole year's delay. It will not be beyond our power to make some adjustments of those parts of the machinery which experience has shewn us to creak somewhat in the working. I have already called upon the Collectors of the various districts to prepare for me a report on the working of the rules and regulations and I have no doubt whatever that Government will be called upon in course of time to consider some modifications.

"Then I should like if I may be permitted to say a few words as to the composition of this Council, for that is a subject of great public interest and one in my opinion of very great importance. In doing so I think we should record the words of Lord Morley in the House of Lords at the end of the year 1908 when he sketched the policy to be adopted in this country and stated the objects which he had in view in introducing this change, were enumerated in his speech as being six in number. In the first place an increase in the number of members of the Council; in the second place an extension of the elective system; thirdly, an endeavour to ensure representation of the different classes and different interests; fourthly, a repeal of the prohibition which debarred members of Council from moving resolutions and dividing the Council upon financial questions; fifthly, the granting of power to discuss matters of public interest and to make recommendations to Government and finally, doing away with the official majority. I think it will be proved, in Madras at all events, that the effect has been given to principles which underlie this scheme of constitutional reform. I take it that no constitution in the world is without a flaw and if this constitution proves to be not ideally perfect, yet I venture to think we will be able to verify the dictum of Lord Rosebery which was to the effect that there is inherent in all Englishman at capacity to make, any and every constitution a success. It is something of an experiment, and I am surprised to see just now that there is a tendency to decry its magnitude and belittle its importance. But I venture to think that Lord Morley was right when he said that with these changes we were opening a great chapter in the history of British responsibility."

The President concluded by expressing the hope that the Chamber will not fail to realise and fulfil its obligations and responsibilities.

The Additional members then took the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown. The Bills assented to having been announced, the Council adjourned.

The non-official members under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Atkinson elected the following to serve on the Finance Committee:—Rao Bahadur Theagaraya Chetty, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, F. J. E. Spring, K. Perrazzu, A. E. Kesava Pillay and W. B. Hunter, T. R. Atkinson. Then they retired and the non-official members proceeded to elect two representatives to the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Hunter was voted to the Chair and the following gentlemen were proposed for elections:—Dr. T. M. Nair, C. Viyaraghava Chariar, C. Karunakara Menon, Nawab Syed Mahomed and Subba Rao. The voting resulted as following:—Nawab Syed Mahomed 14 votes, Mr. Subba Rao and Mr. Vijyaraghava Chariar 9 each. The Nawab was declared elected and draw lots with the result that Mr. Subba Rao was declared elected.

MADRAS, JANUARY 4.

Ahmed Mohideen Khan Bahadur, has been elected by the Mahomedan voters of this presidency, to represent them in the Imperial Legislative Council by 146 votes against 9[illegible] for Khan Bhadur Gulam Mohomed Mahajir.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th December, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 95,601 maunds with an increase of Rs. 58,49 5in the earnings.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Oinment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

"Mrs. Dane's Defence."

THERE was a large house at the New Novelty Theatre, Bombay, last evening when Mr. Sydney T. Pease and his English Comedy Company continued their programme with a performance of Henry Arthur Jones' well-known play "Mrs. Dane's Defence." The piece is an old one, for it enjoyed its first success in London, at the time when "problem plays" had quite a vogue, some ten or more years ago. However, to Bombay people the piece was either so long in memory as to return with renewed freshness, or, as it no doubt was in many cases a play which had not been seen before. At all events, the admirable interpretation which Mr. Pease's Company gave to it would have excited approval from even an audience of old Theatre frequenters and there was no doubt that the perfomance was a thorough success.

"Mrs. Dane's Defence" is supposed to set a problem, but after all the problem is not such a very knotty one. It is simply the old one, to which custom has found the solution, What is to be done with the woman with the lurid past? For Mrs. Dane had distinctly an awkward past. It was not one of those of the dim misty kind which lead themselves to the charitable view of the charitably disposed; it was a painfully protuberant past with lots of hasty, jagged points on it, which spiked Mrs. Dane whenever she tried to evade it. So obviously Mrs. Dane was too prickly a handful to be held, and she was gently but decisively dropped.

So much for the problem. To Mrs. Dane no doubt it was a very tragic business. But it did seem to us that Miss Maude S. Drewry made it more mournful and melancholy than even Mrs. Dane would have done. Even a woman with a prickly past must have occasional moments of fun at least of hysterical laughter. But Miss Drewry had neither; she preserved the same tearful voice, the same plaintive note all through the piece, though at times she gave in her temper some energetic passages, which showed that could she get rid of her mannerism, she could lend to the part a more lovely and life-like representation. Mr. Sydney Pease was Sir Edward Carteret, the cool critical analyst of Mrs. Dane's lies and emotions, and he played his part with a dignity and appearance of keen intelligence which well befitted the character. Miss Lillian Lloyd as Lady Eastney, played with another sort of dignity, the easy dignity of a womanly woman-of-the-world. Her broad sympathies were always spread around the unhappy figure of Mrs. Dane and in her passages with the heroine, she gave her counsels of wisdom, with a gentleness and firmness which charmingly expressed the spirit of the part. Mr. Kenneth Brampton was an excellent romantic lover, while Mr. George F. Story played admirably as a fussy benignant old country parson. Finally, one must compliment Miss Minnie Rayner on her representation of the better tongued old scandal-monger, Mrs. Balsom-Poster, and Mr. Reginald Rivington on his playing of that lady's patient and sorely-tried husband.

This evening, Sir Henry Irving's famous double bill, "Waterloo" and "The Bells" will be presented.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTANS.

"The Girl from Paris."

THE Pollard Juveniles, one of the most wonderful combinations that have ever visited this city, repeated, by special request, the "Gay Parisienne" at the Novelty Theatre last night and kept the house in excellent spirits, the whole entertainment going with a verve that was as pleasant as it was surprising. All the numbers were most tunefully rendered and that marvellous little comedian, Fred Heintz, again secured the good favour of the house, while Miss Ivy Pollard as the frivolous "Julie Bon Bon" was exceedingly chic. All the other Lilliputians helped to make the play go with a fine swing throughout.

To-night "The Belle of New York" will be put on once more and should draw a good house as it is one of the best the little people do. To-morrow night Miss Ivy Pollard is to take a well earned benefit, "Potpourie" being the attraction. Friday night the Lilliputians give a Benefit performance to the Indo-British Institution, "Florodora" being selected for this occasion. Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m. is the last grand Matinee for children who will be admitted for half price to all parts of the theatre, "A Runaway Girl" being the attraction. Saturday night is positively the last performance in Bombay when "La Poupee" will be repeated, and we can advise our readers who have not seen and heard these clever company of children, to book their seats at once at Messrs. Rose and Co.

TWO CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.

Sad Accident in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

A serious burning accident occurred last evening at the house of Professor Ashutosh Shastri, of the Presidency College, resulting in the death of two of his children and severe injuries to another. The Professor's wife retired last evening with her three children when sometime afterwards the other inmates of the house were aroused by agonizing cries. The curtains of the children's bed had come into contact with a night light with the result that the whole bed was quickly enveloped in a sea of flames. Every attempt was made to save the children, but two of them died shortly after the catastrophe and the third is lying in a precarious condition in hospital.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th January.

10.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant.

To-day Wednesday 5th instant—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Skirmishing. Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 7th inst—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

II—Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

11.—Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February 1910.

The General Officer Commanding will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday 5th February 1910.

12.—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February 1910, only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

13.—Rifle Meeting—The Programme of the VI Poona Divisional Rifle Association Meeting can be seen at Head Quarters. The Meeting will commence on the 14th February 1910. All entries to be forwarded to the adjutant by the 12th instant.

14.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—

Saturday and Sunday mornings the 8th and 9th inst.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

Saturday afternoon Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January.

732 CLASSES.

Members wishing to join the Proficiency Class are requested to submit their names in writing to the adjutant by the 8th instant.

I RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 9th inst.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7 a.m.

2 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 1,234 Gr. J. M. Dickson No. 2 Co.

No. 80 Sapper J. T. Booth E. E. Co.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A B. V. A. Subscription Dance will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, 7th January 1910 commencing at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by ticket only. For Members of the Corps Rs. 2. For non-members Rs 3.

Each Gentleman's ticket entitles one free admission for one lady. Extra Ladies Tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from (1) B. V. A. Head Quarters, (2) Sergeants of the Corps. Members are requested to appear in uniforms.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A VERY poor scent spoilt the success of yesterday's Bye-day, but nevertheless an interesting morning was spent, during which a large tract of country was covered and some difficult hound work witnessed. With the pack thus heavily handicapped the going was necessarily slow, but coming on top of the last two runs this was not such an unwelcome feature—from the horses' point of view—as it otherwise might have been.

The morning was particularly cool, and also very dark, as hounds left the kennels shortly after six o'clock. The appointment was at Jackal Hill and the usual Tuesday field comprising some fifteen sportsmen with one regular lady follower gathered on the hill side. A move was first made in the direction of the Chuckla coverts, and below the hill of that name hounds spoke to the line of a jackal which, with many twists and turns, led the field through the woods on to Pereira's Hill, and back again down into the Bomanwadi Valley. After a slight check the line lay up the valley towards Sahar, then righthanded over Bomanwadi Hill and down to the barbed-wire enclosure below Chuckla Hill again. From that point hounds hunted the fugitive along the lane almost as far as Parla, and it appeared as if he were making across the railway, he was headed however and swinging round right hand retraced his steps, crossed Chuckla hill but ran completely out of scent in the Bomanwadi Valley.

After a few minutes had been spent in recovering two hounds from a treacherous well, down which they had fallen, the scene of operations was transferred to the other side of the Andheri road where a jackal was found near the pipe line by Marole. This customer travelled up the paddy bunds and grasslands parallel to the pipe crossed the hill beyond with its nasty covering of sheet rock and led the way up Jack Symon's hill. On the exposed space at the top of this hill the scent appeared to completely fail, but casting forward down the slope beyond hounds recovered the line only to lose it again in the valley below. A long check took place, but eventually hounds traced their quarry across the backwater, over the Vehar Road and on the hill beyond. The end came however in the Powai valley when the pack had to acknowledge their inability to make any further progress and as it was getting late in the morning they were taken back to themselves. It was unfortunate that the scent should have been so poor. Hounds had all morning had their work cut out to master the line and added to their difficulties was the fact that they had to contend with very twisting jackals.

The next meet takes place at Santa Cruz to-morrow. The weather as far as temperature is concerned is all that can be desired and if only the requisite amount of dew falls to improve the scenting conditions, the pack can be relied upon to repeat their New Year holidays' performances.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 8th January:—

A Class: Start at 3·30 p. m. Course.—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence South Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to Port, thence Committee Vessel to starboard, thence Mark Buoy to Port, thence Committee Vessel. Distance 12·00 miles.

B Class: Start at 3·40 p. m. Course.—Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence Sunk Rock to South Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to Port, thence Committee Vessel. Distance 9·88 miles.

C Class: Start at 3·50 p. m. Course.—Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy, thence Sunk Rock, thence Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 6·80 miles.

Ship's Boat Race Fancy Rig: Start at 3·15 p. m. Course.—Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy, thence to Mark Buoy leaving both marks to Port, thence Committee Vessel. Distance 7·43 miles.

BILLIARDS IN KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 4.

Mr. John Roberts, the billiard Champion, is now at Karachi meeting several local amateurs. His first match last evening at the Karachi Club was with Mr. Brachie of Finlay Muir's to whom he conceded 663 points in 1,000 winning by 191 points. The champion's best breaks were 108, 78, 69 and there were many in the fifties. To-day at the Sind Club Mr. John Roberts meets Mr. E. L. Prince of Messrs. Beaumont and Co and Mr. C. E. Comber of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., both excellent exponents of the art of billiards.

BANK HALF-YEARLY REPORTS.

Bank of Bombay.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ending 31st December 1909:—

Total Profit		Rs.10,76,188 15 7
Applied as follows:—		
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax ...	Rs.5,00,000 0 0	
To Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax	,, 1,00,000 0 0	
Transferred to Premises a/c ...	,, 25,000 0 0	
Carried forward.	,, 4,51,188 15 7	
Total Profit		Rs.10,76,188 15 7

BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 18,81,058 9 4 and have been disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax......	Rs. 10,00,000-0-0.
Bonus to shareholder of 2 per cent...	Rs. 4,00,000-0 0.
Transferred to Reserve Fund.........	Rs. 2,00,000 0-0.
Do. Pension Fund.........	Rs. 50,000-0-0.
Carried forward to next half-year..........	Rs. 2,31,058 9-4.
Total......	Rs.18,81,058-9-4.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 4.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December and a bonus 1 per cent. on capital stock. The Reserve Fund has been increased by Rs. 1 1-2 lakh, and now amounts to Rs. 45 lakhs. Rs. 25,000 has been written off the premises account and the balance carried forward is Rs. 1,72,424.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 4.

The nett profit of the Bank of Burma in the last half of 1909 was over two lakhs ninety thousand or with the amount brought forward close on three lakhs which is available for distribution. Last June a seven per cent. dividend was paid. The Directors now recommend a further seven per cent. for the half year and carry forward Rs. 21,000 and place to reserve one lakh and twenty thousand.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

The Bombay Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., has received telegraphic intimation that the profit of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December 1909, including the balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 1,68,000. The usual dividend has been declared, and the balance carried forward.

FAQUIR SAHIB IFTIKARUDDIN, British Agent at Kabul, will leave Calcutta shortly for Jellalabad, where it is understood the Amir has arrived.

HAIR FELL OUT IN A DOZEN SPOTS

In Spite of All Kinds of Remedies—Quickly, Completely and Economically Cured and New Hair Grown—Cure Has Lasted Ten Years.

CUTICURA SUCCESSFUL IN VERY TRYING CASE

"My hair commenced falling off until I had about a dozen bare spots on my head at one time. I tried all kinds of remedies without success. Seeing Cuticura advertised, I thought I would give it a trial. After trying two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent and following the directions strictly, in a very short time my hair began to grow and the bald spots disappeared. They have not returned up to the present time, which is about ten years since, so I can safely say that it is a very good cure. William R. Berry, 1, Love Lane Terrace, Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1908."

MOTHERS

Are Assured of the Absolute Purity of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

And of their unfailing efficacy in preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, and in preventing infantile humours becoming chronic. Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring milk-crusts, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. May be used from the hour of birth.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post free from London, liberal trial package of Cuticura and 32-page book, giving description, treatment and cure of Skin Diseases.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM.

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT, SPECIALIST

Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.

Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

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Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'able Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

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A Reason for it

THERE IS ONLY ONE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM THAT HAS REACHED A WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY AND REPUTATION.

There are many remedies sold for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, but there is only one cure that can be considered as having a universal reputation, without a rival, and the one referred to is Little's Oriental Balm, which for twenty years has steadily worked into public favour by reason of its extraordinary merit. A person suffering from that dire disease Rheumatism does not care to experiment for months with advertised cures, what he wants is something that will give immediate relief and a permanent cure. This is what Little's Oriental Balm does. It has demonstrated its unfailing curative power in thousands of critical and hopeless cases, and the once pain-racked sufferers have freely and cheerfully proclaimed its highly intrinsic value. Sold at Re 1 per bottle. O all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

BY THE WAY.

THE SAVOY OPERAS IN AMERICA.

Thanks to international copyright, the joint authors of the new opera produced the other night at the Savoy can easily safeguard their rights in the United States, but it was not always so. To circumvent the American pirates "The Pirates of Penzance" was first performed in New York exactly thirty years ago this month, before the opera was printed or produced in London, and to prevent the libretto or music being taken down during the performance a staff of muscular "chuckers-out" patrolled the theatre with strict instrucaions to instantly expel anyone other than the recognised Press critics seen making notes. "Pinafore" was appropriated as soon as published, and within a week or two of its London produstion, a New York paper announced that "forty-two companies are now playing 'Pinafore,' not including companies formed after 6 p.m., yesterday."

LAEKEN.

The Chateau of Laeken, where King Leopold of Belgium died stands in a magnificent park, some four miles north of Brussels. It is a modern building, but occupies the site, and is an almost exact facsimile, of a former chateau, which was a favourite residence of Napoleon I. King Leopold I died there on December 16, 1865. The chateau was burnt down on New Year's Day, 1890, when Napoleon's library and many priceless art objects were destroyed. Laeken is famed for its orangery and glass houses.

SIDELIGHTS ON FAME.

The 'busman who Confessed in court the other day that he had never heard of Scott recalls an incident which pleased Lord Beaconsfield. The latter had hailed a cab, but no sooner was he seated than the trap-door opened. "I know who you are, sir," said his knight of the whip, "and I have read all your books bar 'Lothair.'" Another side of the picture is drawn by Lord Houghton. "I walked with Gladstone on Tuesday," he wrote, and when he left me a gentleman came and said 'Might I ask if that was Mr. Disraeli?' Such is fame!"

A BRILLIANT DISCIPLE OF MENDEL.

Cambridge will lose with the conclusion of term a scientist of brilliance and originality in Mr. William Bateson, F.R.S., who was only last year appointed to the Chair of Biology, and has just been selected to be the first Director of the new John Innes Horticultural Institute at Merton. Professor Bateson was the earliest English scientist to see the significance of the forgotten experiments made more than forty years ago by the Abbe Mendel in his cloister garden. He is a son of Dr. W. H. Bateson, a former Master of St. John's College.

ST. VINCENT'S ATTRACTIONS.

The Acting-Governor of St. Vincent, in his latest official report to the Colonial Office, sings the praises of this portion of His Majesty's dominions. St. Vincent, he says, is a beautiful island, with lovely scenery, charming rides and drives, magnificent tropical vegetation, a good main road all round the island and passable bridle paths in the interior, excellent sea-fishing and sea-bathing, and a salubrious and pleasant climate. In addition, a nine-holed golf course on good natural ground will very shortly be added to the list of amusements. Tourists and others who do not regard a first-class hotel as a first necessity in life, but are content with a clean room and plain food, may find much to interest them. The more active can scale the volcano, Soufriere, not difficult of ascent, and, on reaching the top, will be rewarded by a sight of the crater which was in eruption only seven years ago.

A CAT IN THE KIRK.

A clergyman's rather amusing experiences in a Kinross church recently are related in an Edinburgh contemporary. Previous to his discourse the preacher gave an address to the young folks, and was in the midst of his subject when a faint "miaou" was heard, apparently proceeding from beneath the pulpit or the choir platform. It was repeated again and again, from different points of the compass, the Minister meanwhile looking furtively around the congregation, troubled perhaps with the idea that some irreverent ventriloquist was practising a practical joke on him. A broad smile appeared on the faces of the choir members, and audible titters were heard throughout the church, when the preacher stopped abruptly and said, "Oh, never mind the cat. It is harder for me than for you. We can surely rise above it."

APPROPRIATE HYMNS.

Shortly afterwards the preacher close his address and gave out a children's hymn. As the organist was playing over the opening verse, the beadle, whose seat adjoins the chair, spied "puss" looking out of a hole below the choir platform into his own pew. He immediately signed to a young friend sitting at the upper end of the pew, who, taking of her hat, scrambled down and seized the noisy intruder and handed it along to the beadle. He gripped it by the neck and marched solemnly up the aisle with it in this fashion, the congregation at the moment singing the appropriate refrain :

Nought that defileth,
Nought that defileth,
Shall ever enter in.

Pussy's "maiou" meanwhile rose in a grand crescendo, but the intruder was finally ejected, and the service proceeded without further interruption. It was noted that at the close of the afternoon service "Peace, perfect peace" was sung.

NAIROBI.

Mr. Radclyffe Dugmore, who is relating in the "State" some of his experiences in East Africa, speaks of the abundance of animal life encountered on the way to Nairobi. The town is actually encircled by a double line of barbed-wire fences, hung with windblown rags to keep the wild animals of the plains from entering. Such a precaution really seems absurd when one considers that Nairobi is a fair-sized modern town, which, though but about ten years old, boasts of fine stone buildings, waterworks, electric light, and an excellent hotel and stores where all manner of things may be purchased at only slightly more than English prices. Probably no town in the world has a more delightful climate than Nairobi, even though it is situated within a few miles of the equator.

THE DWINDLING RURAL DISTRICTS.

In the records of present-day conditions of an English village in Somersetshire described by Miss M. F. Davis, it is stated that the population had dwindled down to 824 in 1901, which is less than half of the number seventy years earlier, and at present "if a cottage stands empty it is usually allowed to fall into ruin." Of the 220 households, 57·7 per cent. are classified as agriculturists. It is further stated that the 165 cottages contain 68[illegible] rooms, and are inhabited by 624 persons; presumably the latter figure is that of the present population ; and if so, as "Farm and Home" remarks, the decrease since the last census is strikingly large. The main part of the land "is now laid down to grass," and of 3,056 acres in 1904 only 512 were returned as arable. Altogether a rather striking picture of declining agriculture.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Fifty years ago, writes a London correspondent in mail week the brightness of the approaching Christmastide was dimmed in many hearts, both old and young, by the death of William Grimm, the junior of the, "Brothers Grimm," whose names have come to be so intimately associated with the festive, present-giving season as the authors of what is perhaps the most popular children's book in the world. Like "Gulliver's Travels" and "Robinson Crusoe" the "Fairy Tales" were not intended primarily for children, but the children have claimed them as their own. The learning and industry of the two brothers is proverbial and was surpassed only by the simplicity and affection which characterised their intercourse throughout life. Jacob Grimm survived his brother only four years, dying in 1863.

DR. JOHNSON ON CRITICS.

Apropos of the singer-critic case which has just been settled, one recalls the attitude of Dr. Johnson towards critics in general. "In years past," wrote the Swan of Lichfield, "I heard Lucy Porter tell Dr. Johnson that she should like sometimes to purchase new publications, and asked him if she might trust the reviewers. 'Infallibly, dear Lucy,' he replied ; 'provided you buy what they abuse, and never anything they praise.'" There are more ways of smiting a critic than by knocking him down!

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In this quarter's issue of "Scotia" Lord Guthrie throws some interesting new light upon the figure of Stevenson's old nurse, Alison Cunningham. Every lover of Stevenson knows of her, if only as the person to whom the "Child's Garden of Verses" was dedicated—"and a person who has taken the trouble to write things does not dedicate them to any one without meaning it." The part which was hers also in stimulating his young imagination and filling it with pictures Stevenson himself often acknowledges. He does so, for example, in that too much neglected essay of his "Rosa Quo Locorum." There he tells us how, as she read to him out of M'Cheyne, such a megalophonous phrase as "Jehovah Tsidkenu" would take his fancy—he knew not why, for it was independently of the meaning,—so that as he puts it, "I was taught the love of beautiful sounds before I was breached," and how the odd images called up by "The Lord is my shepherd," for all their incongruity, comfronted and encouraged him. Certain extracts of Lord Guthrie's from unpublished letters of Stevenson's relate to the less religious readings of "Cummy." In one Stevenson strings together a number of names such as one might find in the pirate stories of his boyhood, including those of Andrew Silex and Carus Rearns, and appeals to her memory of them. Her memory is, apparently, not perfect for he writes, Carus Rearns and Andrew Silex were from a story you read to me in 'Cassell's Family Paper' which I have been reading again and found by no means a bad story. Don't you remember the poisoning with mushrooms? That was Andrew Silex. Later he returns to his recollections of this story with his characteristic introspective interest in himself. "It was astonishing how clearly I remembered it all—pictures, characters, and incidents—though the last were a little mixed, and I had not in the least the hang of the story. It was very pleasant to read it again and remember old days and the weekly excursion to Mrs. Hogg's after that precious journal. Dear me lang syne now."

A BOOK CONTROVERSY.

Although they have been attacked from more quarters than one for their refusal to circulate Mr. De Morgan's new novel, the libraries have issued no formal reply. One can see, however, a line of defence which, if necessary, they could adopt to some purpose. They could not consistently say that they objected to the book because of its two volumes, because they accepted the "White Prophet" and "Bella Donna." Nor could they reasonably object to the price "per se," for if they circulate Memoirs of half the worth and at twice the price there is no reason why, once in a blue moon, they should not take in a ten-shilling novel. But they could take quite a logical stand on the fact that the issue of this particular book at that particular price was, on the part of Mr. Heinemann, an experiment, the success of which might result in ten shillings becoming the standard price of fiction. The truth is, the committee appointed by the Society of Authors to consider the question of the best price at which to issue original fiction has been precognoscing all parties concerned, and, among others, the publishers. Now, to one of their questions, whether it was possible to raise the price of fiction. Mr. Heinemann answered that that was a question which could be settled only by experience, and that in order to give himself the necessary experience he proposed to issue, "It Never Can Happen Again" at ten shillings. If accordingly his experiment had proved a thumping success a probable consequence would have been an attempt to universalise the price. Now the general reader would have suffered by the change. Few of the private purchasers who, even as it is, grudge putting upon the counter two half-crowns for a novel even although they get back sixpence in change would care to put down three half crowns when there was to be no change at all. In the same way, such of the circulating libraries as could not increase their subscriptions would be straitened or even have to put up their shutters, so that, however much author and publisher might be benefited, the world of readers would suffer. From this point of view it is the battle of the public that the libraries are fighting and although, no doubt, Mr. Heinemann will, as usual, wait six months before he pronounces his experiment a success or a failure, it is to be hoped he may end by falling into line with the libraries.

THE LIBRARIAN'S VIEW.

The stand, however, which the libraries have taken on another point is not equally defensible. Almost simultaneously with the "Spectator's" suggestion of the appointment of an "informal committee" to discourage the publication of improper books and to secure the suppression of any such book as might be published came the intimation that in future the libraries were to exclude all such books from their shelves. Now in so far as this step indicates upon the part of the libraries an aversion from bad books, it is admirable; nevertheless the work can be better done apart from the libraries altogether. They declare, indeed, that they are acting on the principle of supply and demand. A great number of their subscribers have complained that among the books sent down to them there were some that were, in respect of moral quality, such as they would not touch with the tongs. Suppose, however, that after the proposed change were accomplished a still greater number of subscribers wrote saying that such-and-such a book, in spite of faults, was described to them as a book worth reading, and that being adults, men of a robust moral nature, and having no fancy to be told what they are and what they are not to read they wished to examine it, what would the liberaries do? Evidently the reasonable thing to do would be to let the applicants have their books. Yet they could not do this without going back upon their agreement. On the whole, the end at which the libraries aim will be far more effectually accomplished by the "Spectator's" committee, and it is to be hoped that they will pay over to Mr. Bull's guarantee fund the fees they had designed to pay to their readers.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

It is excellent news that a book of the type of Mr. Frederic Manning's "Scenes and Portraits," although it has been before the public for fewer than twelve months, is already passing into a second edition. The fact may be taken as an indication that there are still a large number of readers who are interested in what is excellent in literary style. Not indeed that Mr. Manning has nothing but the gift of style. He has sound scholarship and penetrating thought besides. Nevertheless, it is chiefly in respect of his style that he stands apart from most of the younger writers of the day. It is not what one would call a fluent style. That is, it is not written "currente calamo," nor is it of the sort like Addisons, which although highly wrought, puts on an affectation of grace and colloquial ease which seem a denial of labour. There is that scholarly gravity, that fastidious choice of words, and that skilful weaving of sentence into sentence which pertain to the high art of prose. Moreover, the style is "numerous." The rhythms, indeed, are not complex nor do they involve subtle assonances and alliterations. Nevertheless a reader at his first page of Mr. Manning finds his faculty of mental audition appealed to, and part of his pleasure, as page follows page, is the subconscious perception of the rise and fall of the pulse of the sequent sentences, and, towards the close of each sentence, the infallible fall of the ictus on the right syllable, Richer, however, than the element that appeals to the mind's ear is that which appeals to the mind's eye Mr. Manning is particularly strong in the visual quality Here is an easily detachable instance :—"A fleet of fishing-boats, some miles from the shore, seemed like small, brown moths with motionless wings that had settled upon a flat screen of transparent blue gauze, and about them the light gleamed and flickered upon innumerable little dancing waves."

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN.

THIS PEN possesses all the distinctive qualities of the renowned ordinary Waverley Pen with the added advantage that it saves dipping and saves ink. One can write 250 words with one dip. The reservoir is above the nib so that the flow of ink is regular, neither too much nor too little.

Six Annas per box.

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is self-contained and complete It is built to last for life; it never loses its powers. You simply pour the liquids in—and when you want them they are ready—hot or cold.

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Lieut. SHACKLETON found the Thermos flasks of the utmost utility, and in a letter says:—"The flasks were most useful . . . and proved invaluable . . . on long sledge journeys. They keep contents warm in spite of the temperature being below zero."

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

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(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras*. – PHILLIPS & C*, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & C*, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A HEAD MASTER SPEAKS ABOUT GIRLS.

English home life is weakening writes a lady correspondent. Girls ought to be taught in such a way that they would be able to take their places in the home. Thus the Head master of Eton, speaking upon education and the practical life. And as any person of experience might have predicted, these sayings have been made the text of various melancholy sermons to the address of the modern girl. She is we hear once more by the mouth of many witnesses a deplorably inefficient person. She is an amateur at everything. She is the despair of her parents and the horror of marriageable men. She is good for nothing but matriage, though she steadfastly declines to marry early and makes a bad business of it when she consents. Till at the end of it all you begin to wonder drearily how such a preposterously useless creature ever comes into existence. Most of us perhaps fortunately, are not in the habit of connecting the fashionable opinions of the hour with our own private existence. All these old diatribes about the modern home and the modern girl and the modern husbands and the rest of the familiar headlines are not supposed to have any relation to the facts of our daily life. They are merely rhetorical exercises and if they amuse for half an hour or make your flesh creep pleasantly for a moment they have done their work. If for a moment one took them seriously they would pass gracefully away into the world of the meaningless.

THE MODERN GIRL.

Consider for one moment more our old friend, the favourite Aunt Sally of our social philosophers, the modern girl. She is, according to the traditions of public speech, almost overything that is difficult, uncomfortable, dissatisfied, and revolutionary. But which of us is so unfortunate as to count many creatures of the kind among her acquaintanse? We know one or two. We will confess that they are as objectionable as you please. We agree that they make a noise in the world out of all proportion to their importance. But no sane person living in sane society supposes that they are numerous. The modern girl, the vast majority of her, is just as well able to accommodate herself to circumstances as her mother was, or her grandmother. She is every bit as contented, every bit as happy. She may be interested in a thousand things which earlier generations never heard of ; but it does not follow that she is any less capable at the work in which those ancestresses excelled. Some of us when we read once more the familiar lamentations about the decay of the English home and the girl who is Trassengel Haus-teufel, a delightful creature everywhere except by her own fireside, are apt to feel a certain irritation. From mother to daughter and not through any school, however miraculously adopted tis curriculum, passes the secret of home-making. If a girl's education were solely concerned with quaternions or the problems of Semitic philology she would still, if she had a mother who knew her business, be capable of making a delightful home.

CAPABLE WOMEN.

The truth, obscured by the noises of revolting daughters and other queer phenomena, is that there never was a time when women were so capable. The ways of modern education have given them an intellectual equipment, a capacity for quick thought and an adaptability which were once only possessed by a minority of the sex. This results no doubt in ambitions for work and careers outside home-making. But while the conditions of life and the proportions of the sexes remain as they are now, there will always be a number of women for whom an independent occupation is necessary. Experience proves already that the ability to make a career of her own does not unfit a woman for triumphs in the art of the home. In queer contrast to the complaints of the wild ambitions of the modern girl we find someone protesting against her tendency to prefer as a husband the dull, commonplace, "safe" man. Girls of to-day, we are told, will not marry the men of enthusiasms and romantic projects the men who are set on a noble but unprofitable career. What they want is solid comfort, and a position assured, if modest. As to which, one can only say that if it be true the fair sex has suddenly acquired an astonishing amount of common sense. And, we may well agree, an undesirable amount. It is not for the general good that every women should prefer safety and perfect comfort above everything else in life. It is essentially the ideal of a coward. But while human nature remains such as it is, we may still be confident that plenty of fair maidens will fall in love with hopelessly ineligible young men, that there will still be an abundance of desperately improvident marriages, and the result of all this will be an amount of happiness to wake despair and disgust in any decently practical mind. When it is a matter of marrying and giving in marriage we may be perfectly certain that there is no danger of logic governing the human race.

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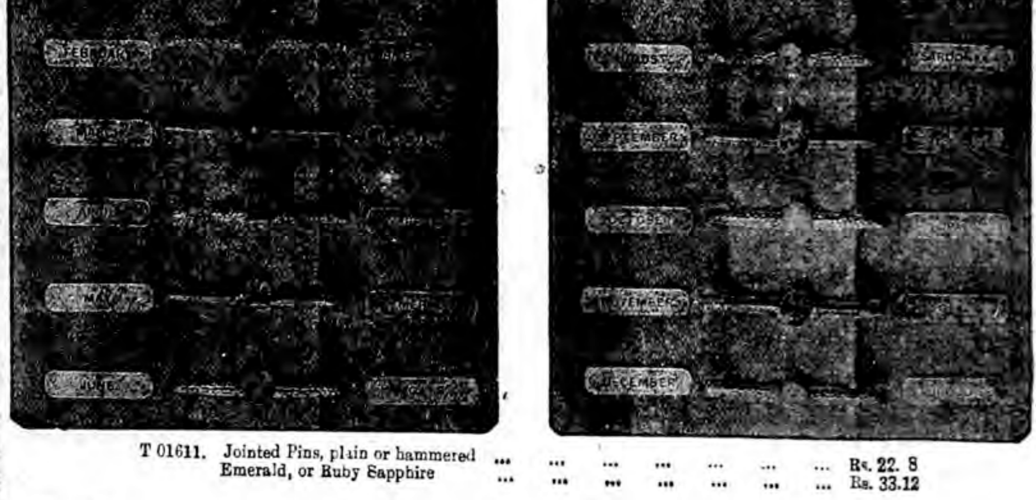

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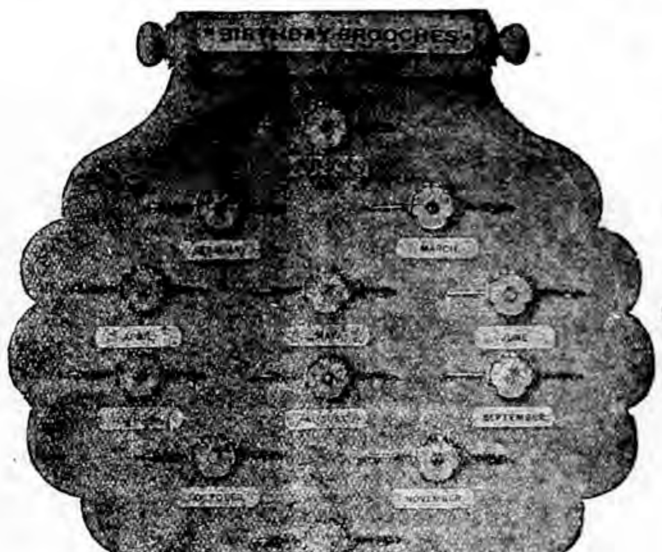

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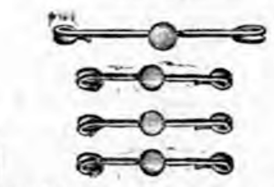

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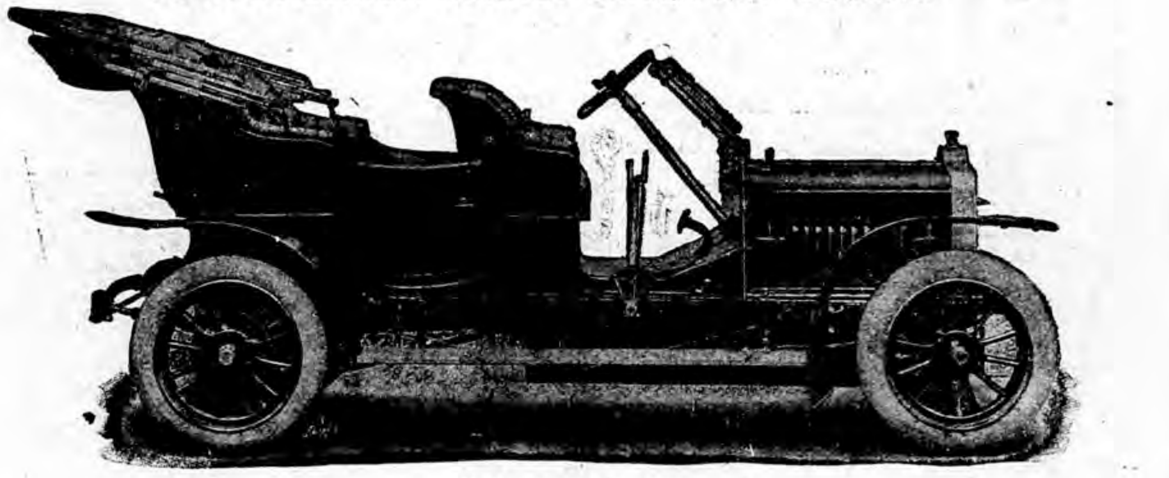

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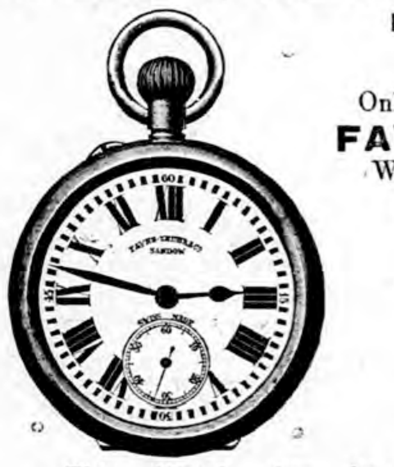

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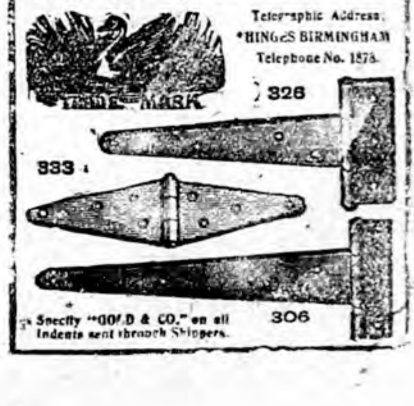

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